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YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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Ball Explains 'No-Win' Viet Policy

LBJ Doesn't Want to 'Antagonize' the Russians

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From the Allen-Scott Report

Russia is largely determining the nature and scope of U.S. combat operations in Viet Nam.

In the insistent hope that the Kremlin rulers can be prevailed on to help bring about a Viet Nam settlement, President Johnson is deliberately barring recourse to drastic military measures that would expand the conflict and presumably lead to Soviet retaliation.

That explains why the highly vulnerable Hanoi-Haiphong industrial and transportation complex has not been bombed, why a naval blockade of North Viet Nam has not been imposed, why the Communists' main agricultural region in the extensively irrigated Mekong Valley has gone untouched, why vital power plants have not been blasted, and other similar glaring "omissions."

This profoundly significant disclosure was made by Under Secretary George Ball under sharp questioning at his closed-door meeting two weeks ago with the House Foreign Affairs Committee. He substituted for Secretary Rusk, who accompanied Vice President Humphrey in representing the United States at the funeral of Premier Shastri.

"Russia is the principal instrumentality in the effort to end the Viet Nam fighting," Ball said when asked why Haiphong and other North Viet Nam ports were not being blockaded. "That would involve Russian ships, and it is the President's view nothing is to be gained by antagonizing them. In fact, quite the contrary."

"We have been repeatedly told," exclaimed a committeeman, "that by bombing North Viet Nam and intensifying military and economic pressures Hanoi would be forced to come to the negotiating table. Now you tell us the President is purposely pulling our punch in order not to infuriate the Soviet.

"This seems a self-defeating course to me. These contradictory policies don't make sense."

"Mr. Secretary, I'll tell you one thing," snapped Rep. Wayne Hays (D.-Ohio), "You people had better settle this problem one way or the other, or the American people will in the election this fall."

Ball made no reply.

Rep. H.R. Gross (R.-Iowa) vigorously grilled Ball about British and other free world shipping to North Viet Nam.

"Why did we join Britain in imposing a tight economic boycott on Rhodesia while British ships continue to supply both Viet Nam and Cuba?" demanded Gross. "Why did we go to their aid when they're not helping us in a far more difficult situation?"

"It's very disappointing," admitted Ball. "But our diplomatic commissions around the world in the past weeks have brought increased support for us."

"Where?" demanded Gross. "Cite one instance. I know of none. I recall when Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge went around the world asking for help, and about all he got was expressions of deep gratification that we were doing the fighting and dying. That appears to be about all the latest group of globe-trotters have obtained from countries into which we have pumped billions of dollars of aid."

"It's very disappointing," repeated Ball sadly.

He sidestepped questions about the duration of the bombing lull, saying, "That is a matter for the President to decide. The cessation is on a day-to-day basis, and it's entirely up to him."

If and when North Viet Nam bombing is resumed, among the most controversial targets on the Joint Chiefs of Staff list is a giant dredge near Haiphong.

This French-made dredge, dating back to French rule of Viet Nam, is essential in keeping the main channel of the river leading to Haiphong from filling in with silt. The huge dredge is used daily by the Communists to enable ships to clear the 17-mile stretch up the Red river to this key port's docking areas.

Soldiers of the 173rd Airborne Brigade ford a stream in Viet Cong-infested jungle. The United States is becoming involved in a land war in Asia while so far not using its air and sea power to best advantage.

Naval experts estimate that if the dredge were destroyed, the Red river channel would silt up so thickly in six weeks that more than half of the ocean-going freighters would be unable to reach Haiphong. Within four months, the channel would be too shallow for 80 per cent of the ships—thus constituting a "natural" blockade of the Reds' main seaport.

In vigorously urging destruction of this vital steel dredge—largest and only one of its kind in North Viet Nam—the Joint Chiefs are stressing this can be done in several ways, in addition to bombing:

1. By naval gunfire; 2. frogmen using high explosives; 3. sabotage by South Vietnamese rangers; 4. missiles.

The military leaders contend that destruction of the dredge is especially urgent as it is definitely known that a number of wide-hatched Russian ships are enroute to North Viet Nam. Intelligence has warned these vessels are the type used to transport intermediate-range ballistic missiles capable of hitting the areas in which U.S. troops are concentrated in South Viet Nam.

Senate Republican Leader Everett Dirksen of Illinois has asked the Joint Chiefs for a comprehensive memorandum on the dredge and their recommendations for destroying it.

Deputy Defense Secretary Cyrus Vance, in response to questions on Capitol Hill about destruction of the dredge, replied, "That is under active consideration, but no decision has been made."

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U.S. Funds Directly Aid Soviet-Run School in Cuba

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Don't be left out!

ENROLL NOW in the MISSION '66 Political Action Program

See page 7

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More Truth in Government

Sen. Williams exposes the tricks that LBJ's aides have used to cover up the true cost of the 'Great Society' and the deficits it is piling up.

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A Democratic Congressman Defends the Two-Year Term

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Why This Worship of Keynes?

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

Twenty years after his death some of our popular magazines are eulogizing John Maynard Keynes, the British economist who was the first great proponent of government spending, as the prime architect of recent American prosperity. Well, as even the conservative economist Milton Friedman says, "we are all Keynesians now."

The leaders of the American business community are quite reconciled to many phases of government intervention designed to keep the economy in a state of quasi-boom. The recently popularized idea of cutting taxes in order to encourage spending could, I suppose, be called a Keynesian notion, even though no classical economist of the pre-Keynesian era ever sanctioned the idea that taxes are good in themselves. So let's honor John Maynard Keynes for propagandizing the theory

John Maynard Keynes had almost nothing to say about the role of technological advance.

that government has a duty to keep the over-all economic climate salubrious.

The rage for worshipping at the shrine of Keynes, however, can be overdone. Once, presumably for my sins, I had to struggle with Keynes' most famous work, *The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money*, until it had become sufficiently clear for me to comment on it in a book devoted to the origins of important economic theories.

Keynes' book is a head-cracker filled with opaque phrases. Writing in the depths of the depressed '30s, Keynes derided savings. This was understandable at a time when businessmen were hoarding their cash and cutting down on employment.

But, more significantly to me, Keynes had virtually nothing to say in his book about the whole role of invention and technological advance in generating a sizable Gross National Product. His book constituted a theory for a static world in which the manipulation of the money supply was the all-important matter. It no more explains the production and augmentation of wealth and well-being than the theories of William Jennings Bryan or the late "Coin" Harvey.

The Keynesians and the neo-Keynesians may know a thing or two about the manipulation of the money supply to mitigate the swings of the business cycle. But the growth of the American economy over the past generation, I submit, is due to factors that Keynes almost completely overlooked. What happened in the 1940s and 1950s is that a veritable explosion of invention produced a score of new industries to keep the Gross National Product on the upswing.

Where, in the literature of Keynesianism, can you find any significant mention of the Thomas Watson who discovered that you could cut the cost of business overhead by developing all those ingenious machines that have been marketed by IBM? Where can you find anything about the burgeoning of the science of producing fertilizers from chemicals in a constantly cheapening way? This science has enabled the American farmer to produce enough food not only to take care of his own countrymen but to keep India and Egypt and a lot of other countries from starvation.

Where, in the Keynesian theory, is there anything to account for RCA or Zenith color television sets, or the big automatic machines that enable General Motors and Ford to turn out V-8 engines without the intercession of a human hand? Where is there anything to explain the growth of Du Pont Co., which took an obscure chemist from an academic environment and gave him enough money—derived from the savings which Keynes derided—to develop nylon?

The big defect of the Keynesians is that they have consistently ignored the motor of prosperity, which happens to be the inventiveness of man. Again for my sins, I once had to read the books of the neo-Keynesians, Alvin Hansen of Harvard, Paul Samuelson of MIT, and a few others, for an editorial page series on the economic textbooks in use in our universities. They all tended to underplay the importance of individual ingenuity and inventiveness.

Indeed, Ludwig Erhard, now the West German chancellor, brought his country back from the brink of dissolution by ignoring much of the Keynesian thinking when he was minister of economics. There were Keynesian elements in the West German recovery, but they were marginal. The prime reason for the German comeback was Erhard's encouragement of inventive man.

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PROSECUTE LEFTISTS – The national commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Andy Borg, has called for the "full enforcement of the law" in the case of Staughton Lynd, Thomas Hayden and Herbert Aptheker for their illegal visit to North Viet Nam. "These three individuals have, without U.S. authorization, traveled to North Viet Nam where they met with high Communist officials. They are just as much obligated to obey the law of the land as is any other citizen," Borg said. "Obviously, failure to enforce the law in this case could be interpreted overseas as a sympathetic attitude toward Ho Chi Minh and his Communist aggressors."

☐ ☐ ☐

BONUSES IN THE JOB CORPS– "The Office of Economic Opportunity is granting salary increases to some of its 17,000 Job Corps enrollees. Thirty per cent can advance from $30 to $40 per month salary, 10 per cent from $30 to $50, a few from $30 to $60. The Omaha center director said the bonuses will be a "powerful tool" in spurring enrollees to greater accomplishment. In view of the $7-to-$10,000-per-year education, the private tutoring, food and lodging, plane trips home for Christmas and other recreational, social and educational benefits, it might be reasonably assumed that the enrollees have a lot of stimulus already."– From the Omaha *Evening World-Herald*

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Unilateral Disarmament Feared

House Plans a Thorough Probe Of McNamara's Defense Policies

From the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*

The House had scarcely assembled for the new session before Chairman L. Mendel Rivers' Armed Services Committee launched a four-pronged investigation of Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara's broad-ax slash of the nation's strategic defense.

We can think of no inquiry more justified, more needed. This is no political challenge to McNamara's policies, which are *ipso facto* Administration policies.

Most of these committee members are Democrats. But they are deeply, fearfully concerned over the high-handed slashes the secretary has made, especially in strategic bomber defenses.

What has been happening in the Pentagon, at the order of the apparently all-powerful McNamara, seems nothing in the world but a hazardous venture into unilateral American disarmament.

There is not a mote of evidence that Communist Russia or Red China are curtailing any segment whatever of their war potential. On the contrary, Moscow and Peking are building nuclear and conventional armament without let. Only the United States cuts back.

Chairman Rivers declared the Department of Defense has not co-operated with Congress. This is putting it mildly indeed. Mr. McNamara has ignored congressional authorization bills and openly flouted Capitol Hill's appropriations for military hardware and construction.

The secretary has not advised congressmen of his plans, why they were adopted or how they can be justified. Nor has he plausibly informed the people.

Assuming the role of a Pentagon poohbah, he simply says he's going to slash here, slash there; that our strategic bombers, bases and other costly strategic defenses aren't needed. And he smugly crows he will save several hundred millions of dollars by his drastic economies.

We are all for wringing waste—there is plenty of it—from the military plant. But Mr. Rivers is ineffably right when he says the American people are willing to pay the price of all needed defense—willing even to pay too much rather than risk having too little.

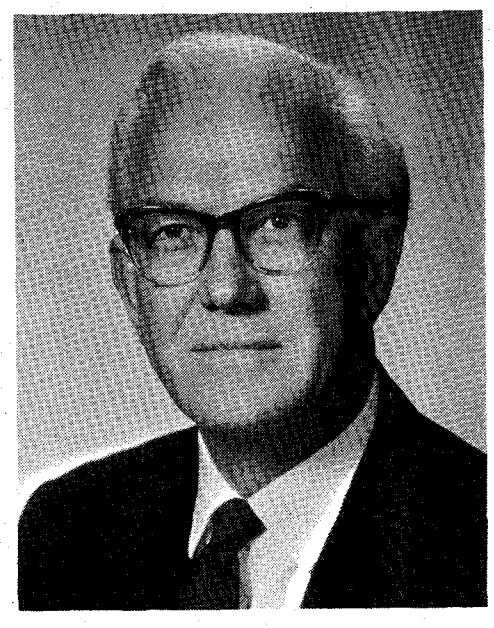
Secretary McNamara will be grilled by Congress over why he suddenly decided last November to phase out our B-52s and our B-58 supersonic bombers, to be replaced with FB-111s, the controversial adaptation of the TFX plane, still on the drawing boards.

Over the years Mr. McNamara has reduced our strategic bomber force from 2,710 land and carrier-based craft to 680 bombers as of last year. Then in December he further ordered the manned bomber strength cut to some 250 planes by 1971. All the supersonic bombers would be phased out.

At the same time he announced plans to eliminate 149 military bases at home and abroad, knife the early-warning system and reduce the nation's Nike-Hercules anti-aircraft missile batteries.

The secretary is plowing under manned bomber defenses as fast as he can. Apparently he wants to relegate our strategic defense to missiles, which have never been tried out in combat and which are manifestly less flexible, especially in spot or limited wars such as we have now in Viet Nam.

Once a missile is dispatched from its pad, its course can scarcely be changed. Manned bombers can alter direction and targets at any moment before strike.



In the past Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, left, has not cooperated with Congress, but House Armed Services Committee Chairman Mendel Rivers (D.-S.C.) is going to try again.

The hazards of the McNamara programs are frankly terrifying. When he comes before Congress he should be compelled by President Johnson to testify fully and unreservedly.

Even defense secrets might be divulged in secret sessions. Mr. McNamara has been cavalier in his dealings with Congress. That should be stopped; the issues on which he shall be questioned are far too vital and fraught with peril of a weakened defense.

He most certainly also should be required to indicate what space defense programs are underway—if indeed there are any. He should answer charges of inadequate supplies in Viet Nam.

When major Communist powers are helping to fight and kill U.S. troops in Viet Nam, unilateral disarmament plans unquestionably will be viewed in Peking, Moscow and Hanoi as signs of weakness, military appeasement, and an open invitation to more perilous aggression.

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"REPUBLICS FALL when the wise are banished from the public councils because they dare to be honest and the profligate are rewarded because they flatter the people in order to betray them."—U. S. Supreme Court Justice Joseph Story in 1840.

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Hanoi Visitors Still Free

Administration 'Reluctant' to Enforce Logan Act

From the Omaha *Evening World-Herald*

In 1798, a Pennsylvania Quaker named George Logan approached the French government with proposals to settle a dispute which had brought the United States and France close to war.

So incensed were the American people by this personal meddling in foreign affairs that Congress passed what ever since has been known as the Logan Act. It established the principle that negotiations with foreign governments are the exclusive province of the President and of officials responsible to him, and it provided that activity such as was carried on by George Logan be punishable by fine and imprisonment.

The existence of the Logan Act has been enough to deter American busybodies from becoming do-it-yourself diplomats—until recent years, that is.

Yale Prof. Staughton Lynd, above, visited North Viet Nam with U. S. Communist leader Herbert Aptheker.

But since it has become fashionable in some liberal circles to obey those laws in which one believes and to violate those which one finds inconvenient, the spirit, and perhaps the letter, of the Logan Act has taken quite a battering.

Dr. Linus Pauling, the Rev. Martin Luther King and others have not hesitated to address themselves to heads of foreign states on matters of war and peace. Presumably, like the fatuous Quaker, George Logan, they believe that their wisdom or virtue will accomplish good for the world which could not be brought about by the officials of their own government. Or they may have had other motives.

But the most flagrant recent example of Loganism has been the unauthorized visit of three Americans to North Viet Nam, where they conferred with leaders of the Communist regime. On their return they reported there had been no contact between the North Vietnamese and American governments. White House Press Secretary Bill Moyers said the three were "completely misinformed" and when asked if that meant there has been contact with Hanoi, Mr. Moyers replied that this was a safe deduction.

Meanwhile the three are at liberty despite the fact that they openly broke State Department regulations against travel to North Viet Nam. This is an offense punishable by law. And they appear to have fractured the Logan Act as well. Yet they are seemingly immune from prosecution.

Why are these unauthorized and "uninformed" volunteer envoys treated so gently?

Word from Washington is that federal authorities are reluctant to arrest them because it is feared that their leftist associates would make martyrs of them. So they might. And what of that? Are laws to remain unenforced because violators may want to be arrested? Is the law to be applied only to people who won't make a fuss?

It seems to us that federal authorities who become selective in their enforcement of the law are putting themselves in a position comparable to that of citizens who claim the right to decide which laws they will obey and which they will violate.

For the arrogant three to flout the law and get away with it is especially offensive in view of their obvious effort to discredit American foreign policy. Perhaps the country could stand a resurgence of the indignation that led to enactment of the Logan Act, assuming, of course, that Americans still have the capacity to become indignant.

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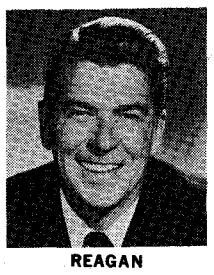
CAPITOL CAMERA

• Mayor John Lindsay, assuming his role as chief beggar for the city of New York, went about passing his tin cup last week. First, Lindsay made a 13-hour trip to Albany to plead with Gov. Rockefeller for a massive infusion of additional state aid—well over a half-billion dollars. Then he told the American taxpayers in the 49 other states he would demand money from them also to help clean up the city's troubles. While declining to mention any figures, he said he would ask for "much higher" sums from the federal government than even from Rocky. Lindsay, it becomes increasingly obvious, just doesn't want to raise the money to run New York City from his own constituents—though it looks as if he will have to levy new city taxes anyway.

LINDSAY

• *LBJ has violated his own wage and price guidelines in giving $1,500 raises to 10 White House aides. The pay hikes amounted to a 5.2 per cent raise, in contrast to the 3.2 per cent level prescribed by the guidelines.*

• Carl Greenberg, highly respected political correspondent for the Los Angeles *Times*, recently chided the foes of Ronald Reagan: "If Ronald Reagan is the complete political nincompoop his opponents claim, they certainly went to a lot of trouble paying attention to him when he announced his candidacy for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. He was drenched in vitriol and sprayed with verbal napalm. . . . Whether I agree with everything Reagan had to say is unimportant, but to this observer his handling of questions at the press conference that followed his announcement indicated Reagan is no novice or babe in the woods."


REAGAN

• *Antonio J. Taylor, brother of Lady Bird Johnson, has been put on the federal payroll as a $75-a-day consultant. His job? To travel abroad for the purpose of promoting foreign-made handicraft in the United States. How this squares with LBJ's admonition to American citizens to "buy American" in order to help out the balance-of-payments deficit is hard to fathom. Taylor, according to one Agency for International Development spokesman, brings "terrific know-how" to his assignment with more than 35 years' experience as an operator of an arts and crafts shop.*

• U.N. Secretary General U Thant jumped anew into the Viet Nam peace offensive last week by suggesting that LBJ make further overtures to Hanoi. The Burmese proposed direct negotiations with the Viet Cong and also again urged the seating of Red China in the United Nations. Thant, exhibiting what many have called his lack of understanding of the modern world, attempted to explain away Red China's bellicosity by saying that countries, like individuals, "have nervous breakdowns . . . and it is the duty of the community to find some sort of remedy." Thant said China must be brought into any Vietnamese Peace talks.

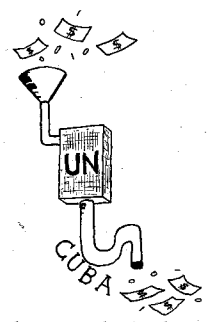
U THANT

• *A record 4.4-million mothers and children are receiving federal-state aid designed to help fatherless families, Health Education and Welfare statistics revealed last week. ADC recipients included 4.393 million persons in 1.056 million families in November, a welfare administration spokesman said. The total includes 3.311 million children, who alone exceed the 3.118 million persons in 815,000 families who received such payments five years ago.*

This Week in Washington

U.S. Funds to Cuba

The American taxpayers aren't going to like it when they find out, but the Johnson Administration is putting approximately $840,000 of their hard-earned money into Castro's Cuba to enable the bearded dictator to expand a school for scientists and engineers. Called the School of Technology at the University of Havana, the operation is largely controlled by Soviet and satellite military personnel.



The money is being dispensed by a relatively new U.N. agency, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). Headed by the ubiquitous Paul Grey Hoffman, the New Deal-Fair Deal foreign aid giveaway artist, the UNDP is a merger of the old U.N. Special Fund and the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance. Only three years ago the Special Fund, then headed by Hoffman, approved a multi-million-dollar experimental agricultural program for Cuba.

So far, 119 nations have pledged $1 billion to the new agency, with annual receipts estimated at the $150-million level. The United States voluntarily picks up 40 per cent of the tab for the UNDP's expenses.

The UNDP's governing council of 37 member nations—including the Soviet Union, Poland and other Communist bloc countries—approved the Cuban project and 81 others for various countries on January 19. The Castro government, which requested the project, will put up $25 million; the UNDP, $2,096,500. The United States, paying 40 per cent of what the UNDP contributes, will thus spend $838,600 for the Cuban military program. Only five other projects have received more money from UNDP.

Cuban refugees in Miami are known to be bitter about the situation. Scientists and engineers among the refugees are flooding congressmen with angry protests, claiming the U.S. decision to support the project is "suicidal."

Paul Bethel, a former foreign service officer and now editor of the much respected *Latin America Report*, tells *Human Events* that the so-called school is actually a Soviet military operation, staffed by Soviet, Czech and other military technicians from Soviet bloc countries. This has been confirmed by State Department sources; they also say the program could loosely be likened to our Reserve Officers Training Corps.

Cuban technicians trained at the school, moreover, have wound up in Algeria, the Congo, Tanzania and North Viet Nam to help out Communist military operations.

Seasoned political observers say the American government was "blackmailed" by Castro into giving him the money. One highly placed government source relates that the Swiss ambassador to Cuba, who was reportedly in Washington recently, passed the word to the White House that Castro stated he would not talk to the Johnson Administration about the release of political prisoners until he got his project. The White House reportedly buckled. At any rate, American officials at the United Nations are publicly going along with the UNDP's actions, saying only that they oppose the project "in principle."

Many in Washington point out that this U.S. backing of the Cuban operation comes at a very peculiar time: Right now American officials are supposedly trying to prevent America's allies from trading with Cuba; also the tri-continental Communist conference in Havana just ended January 14. During the conference the Communist bloc nations shrilly reiterated their determination to bury the United States.

Dirksen's 'Anti-Boss' Amendment

Sen. Everett Dirksen (R.-Ill.) last week kicked off a nationwide drive which he hopes will save the Republic from political and labor union bosses.

At the request of his colleagues, said the senator, he has accepted the chairmanship of the Committee for Government of the People (733 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.). Its purpose: to educate the nation to the merits of the Dirksen reapportionment amendment which would reverse previous decisions of the Supreme Court and permit one house in each state legislature to be elected on factors other than population alone.

The Dirksen committee has broad bi-partisan support. The co-chairmen of the committee are Senators Frank Church (D.-Idaho), Spessard Holland (D.-Fla.), Roman Hruska (R.-Neb.), Frank Lausche (D.-Ohio) and Hugh Scott (R.-Pa.) and Representatives Richard Ichord (D.-Mo.), Carleton King (R.-N.Y.), William McCulloch (R.-Ohio), B.F. Sisk (D.-Calif.) and William Tuck (D.-Va.).

The Republican minority leader insists the United States is facing the gravest constitutional crisis of the century and vows to bring his amendment to a vote again this session. The Dirksen measure was approved by the Senate in the last session by a 57-to-39 margin, but this was seven votes shy of the two-thirds majority required for a constitutional amendment. Predictions are that the Dirksen proposal will come up for a new vote some time in March.

In accepting the chairmanship of this new committee, Dirksen uttered a serious warning to the nation: that unless his amendment is passed the country may find itself forever ruled by big-city political bosses and labor union barons.

"By judicial decree," said Dirksen, "the federal system in effect has been struck down. The traditional balance of one house based upon population apportionment and one house based upon area representation has been invalidated. The seeds of destruction have been planted which, if allowed to flourish, will destroy our traditional concept of assuring the small and the weak and the minority a forum in which to be heard. . . .

"For if we apportion our states solely on the basis of population, the control of our states surely will be vested in the hands of the selfish few who can control the greatest blocs of votes within the few greatest cities, be they party functionaries, labor leaders or other self-servers who are in no way responsible to the will of the people."

The Senate minority leader drew this dark picture of the future if things stand as they are:

" . . . if these political and big-city labor leaders control the cities and the legislatures—with no option left to the people to correct abuses—then they will control the apportionment of congressional districts, the selection of delegates to our national political conventions, the exercise of election laws themselves, appointments by governors respectful of concentrated power, the functions of regulatory agencies and the whole spectrum of state legislation, including taxation, welfare, banking, interest rates, labor law, housing, education, transportation and highways, marketing, utilities, water, air pollution, construction, public ownership and a host of other subjects influencing every business, every farm, every jobholder and wage earner in this country."

Now is the time to write your two senators and your congressman in support of the Dirksen amendment.

Tower's Chances Brighten

GOP pros in Texas, once downhearted about the re-election prospects of Sen. John Tower, now privately believe he has an excellent chance to win in November. A series of events over the past few months have provoked this cautiously optimistic estimate.

Tower intimates admit that one big break for the senator is Gov. John B. Connally's decision not to enter the senatorial contest. Connally, who trounced his Republican opponent by over a million votes in 1964, would have been a formidable threat to Tower had he chosen to run, but he apparently wants to remain in the governor's chair.

Another windfall for Tower is the continuing turmoil in the Democratic party; Democratic defectors were a prominent factor in Tower's special election win in 1961. The liberal-conservative factions, always in a state of uneasy alliance, are once again clawing

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at each other's throats, in spite of the Connally machine's attempts to strangle any intra-party feuds.

Texas liberals, for instance, are seething at what they believe to be Connally's strong-arm methods in eliminating Rep. Jim Wright (D.-Tex.) from the senatorial race.

Wright withdrew, complaining he lacked funds, but both liberal and labor elements in the state are insisting that he was really forced out by the Connally clique. Compounding the liberals' fury is the apparent backing the governor's machine is giving conservatively oriented Waggoner Carr, the state's attorney general.

With tempers at the boiling point, Texas liberals are seriously thinking of shooting down Carr in the November elections should he win the senatorial primary.

Hank Brown, head of the Texas AFL-CIO, has already aimed some verbal shafts at Carr, saying he would rather vote for Tower, an honest conservative, than some so-called Democrat.

Indeed, many Texas liberals feel so frustrated by the political picture that they are developing a deep interest in a blossoming third party movement. Papers filed with the secretary of state show that the newly formed Texas Liberal party intends to field candidates this November.

Dr. Bill C. Malone, the San Marcos College professor who heads the movement, says his party is "pretty sure" it will name a candidate for the Senate. Speculation is that the new party, whose nominating convention will be held sometime in February, will sink Carr's candidacy should it come up with a half-way decent nominee.

Whether this new movement gets off the ground may depend on the leading liberal force in the state, Ronnie Dugger, editor of the *Texas Observer*. Dugger tells *Human Events* he hasn't made any firm decisions about whether to support a third party, but there has been much speculation that he might oppose Tower himself.

Whatever develops, Democratic party troubles seem destined to continue. As noted above, pros realize that the divisive Democratic split resembles the condition of the party during the 1961 senatorial campaign.

Tower won that victory largely because the liberal axis had sent the word out to its supporters to sabotage his Democratic but conservative opponent, William Blakley. A triumph for Blakley, these liberals felt, would destroy their own influence in the Democratic party. The *Texas Observer* openly indicated its preference for Tower, a major factor in his becoming the first Republican senator in the Lone Star State since Reconstruction.

History, it is suggested, could repeat—with Tower reaping the benefits.

Democratic Bookkeeping

"How can one believe what's in LBJ's budget when the Democrats can't even keep their books straight on simple political fund-raising?" This semi-facetious remark was made by a Republican last week in view of mysterious irregularities which showed up in the Democratic National Committee's fund-raising reports filed with the clerk of the House pursuant to federal law.

For example, the President's Club—supported by Democratic donors of $1,000 or more—reported its total 1965 receipts to be $381,000. Yet the same report reveals that the club spent $939,238.75 during 1965, with nearly $870,000 of that amount being spent between September 1 and September 15 of last year.

How do Democratic officials explain the $560,000 discrepancy? A former party aide, writes Walter Pincus in the Washington *Evening Star*, discloses that large amounts of cash raised during the 1964 Johnson-Humphrey campaign were just not reported as being received.

Pincus also mentions another strange story about Democratic funds. "Congressional Democrats have begun to wonder—after six months of waiting—what has happened to about $800,000 collected from last June's record-breaking $100-a-plate Democratic congressional dinner. Both the Senate and House Democratic Campaign Committees expected to share equally in disbursing the proceeds along with the Democratic National Committee. They have yet to receive their share or an accounting of the money."

Pincus notes other Democratic fund-raising and spending discrepancies:

• In its second quarter filing in 1965, the Democratic National Committee itself reported paying out over $900,000 more than it had reported receiving. Where did the money come from and who gave it are still questions to be answered.

• The Johnson-Humphrey committee, another fund-raising group, closed out its activities last November 17, according to papers filed with the House Clerk. On that day it reported transferring $8,000 to the Democratic National Committee. "That committee's report, however," says Pincus, "fails to record receipts of the $8,000 in November or December, although both committees were operated out of the office of Democratic National Committee Treasurer Richard Maguire."

• Another entry puzzling reporters is a November payment listed at $2,407 for "reimbursement of expenses" to a former employe of the White House Travel Section. This now-retired, longtime civil service employe told Pincus, however, he could not recall ever having received any funds or checks from the Democratic National Committee.

Negroes Oppose Bond

Civil rights activists in New York City last week set up a "Citizens Committee for Julian Bond," the young Vietnik who has been denied a seat in the Georgia State Legislature. The group purchased a seven-eighths-page ad in the New York *Times* asking funds for Bond's court fight.

What the Citizens Committee conveniently overlooked is that Bond has been repudiated by influential leaders of the Negro community in Georgia. The DeKalb County (Atlanta) branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People urged the legislature to bar Bond for defending draft card burners.

The statement, released by local NAACP President Charles E. Price, declared:

"We are urging that action be taken to censure, expel or exclude Rep.-elect Julian Bond from his seat in the Georgia House of Representatives. . . . The position taken [by Bond] is unquestionably un-American and is unbecoming an elected official. . . . Furthermore, the statement is just another example of the lawlessness of the organization which he represents and it lends support to the suspicion that Julian Bond is immature, irresponsible and does not fully understand our system of government or the role of its elected officials."

In Chattanooga, Tenn., two Negro ministers said they had quit Dr. Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference in protest against King's support of Bond.

The Rev. J. Lloyd Edwards, president of the Chattanooga branch of the SCLC, and the Rev. Robert Richards, a local SCLC official, announced their resignation with a sharp blast at King. Dr. Edwards, pastor of the Cosmopolitan Community Church, declared:

"I must disassociate myself from any and all persons and groups who and which seek to destroy and refuse to defend our country. I hereby refuse to be affiliated with any organization which supports anyone who does so. Any person who is disloyal to his country is not fit to be a citizen, not to mention holding an office."

Quill's 'Friends'

Mike Quill's Transport Workers Union strike is all over, but it's interesting to see who supported it.

The pro-Communist *National Guardian* relates that the Peking-oriented May 2nd Movement organized a picket line in support of the TWU which in turn was backed by members of Students for a Democratic Society, the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and others. The Youth Against War and Fascism, said the *Guardian*, "organized an effective leaflet campaign in many parts of the city."

When the strike was settled, Communist China's official New China News Agency endorsed the strike, remarking that it "ended in victory for the workers."

The Soviet Union not only supports Quill, but Radio Moscow recently quoted Quill in a lengthy denunciation of American foreign policy. Quill's attack, published in the December issue of *Express*, official organ of his union, assailed American "aggression" in South Viet Nam and its "gunboat policy" in Latin America. Quill was also quoted as saying that "20 million Negroes are living like semi-slaves or slaves in America."

CAPITOL CAMERA

• Living in sin may soon be subsidized by the American taxpayer: According to a recent report in the Washington *Post* (January 17), Shriver's Office of Economic Opportunity is about to lavish $3.5 million upon the "Housing Development Corp." in Washington, D.C., in an attempt to furnish housing to the poor in the Washington area. The Development Corp. will not only attempt to "achieve racial and economic integration and to mix family sizes," the *Post* quotes from the prospectus, but it will "welcome" welfare recipients, "persons with criminal records, alcoholics and men and women living out of wedlock. . . ."

SHRIVER

• *Illinois State Rep. Earl Eisenhower, brother of the former President, has assailed the Johnson Administration. "Nationally, we are getting a Socialistic government and it's being run by a dictatorship," he said.*

• Rep. Chet Holifield (D.-Calif.), chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, says that Defense Secretary Robert McNamara may be imperiling the nation's security by his refusal to build a nuclear-powered surface fleet. McNamara, he says, seems determined "to kill nuclear power for the Navy by studying it to death." Holifield urges a build-up of nuclear-powered vessels if the Navy is to be prevented from "lapsing into obsolescence."

HOLIFIELD

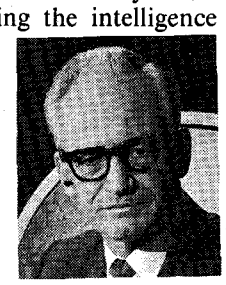
• *As LBJ gives lip service to economy the federal government grows by leaps and bounds. Jerry Kluttz of the Washington* Post *reports that "federal employment is headed toward an increase of at least 100,000 this year and that estimate could prove to be on the ultra-conservative side. Very few agencies will be forced to reduce their staffs despite all the talk of economy and budget cuts."*

• Rep. William Ayres (R.-Ohio) reports that House Democrats have no intention of honestly investigating the anti-poverty program. Ayres, ranking Republican on the House Education and Labor Committee, says that Democrats under chairman Adam Clayton Powell (D.-N.Y.) "spent their time trying to cover up scandals in the program and none trying to uncover scandals."

AYRES

• *The Bureau of Labor Statistics published figures last week which revealed wholesale prices for 1965 had increased at the steepest rate since 1956. A substantial rise in meat and processed food prices—with hog quotations at their highest level in 17 years—pushed the wholesale price index up .6 per cent in December to 104.1 per cent of the 1957-59 average. The index ended up the year 3.4 per cent over December 1964. In the previous six years it had remained remarkably close to the 100 level.*

• Former Sen. Barry Goldwater says that President Johnson is "belittling the intelligence of Americans" when he says the next fiscal deficit will be only $1.8 billion. The 1964 Republican nominee for President said in a Tucson interview: "The estimate of deficit spending is utterly ridiculous. Instead of $1.8 billion, it will be more like $5 billion." (For more on the subject of budget juggling, see Sen. John Williams' article on page 8.)



GOLDWATER

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Why We Should Keep the Two-Year House Term

By REP. WALTER ROGERS (D.-Tex.)

A number of hot controversies are going to develop in this session of Congress over points and programs mentioned by President Johnson in his proposal for a constitutional amendment to extend the terms of members of the House of Representatives to four years, concurrent with that of the President. Terms of House members are now two years, as they have been through all of the nation's history.

I'm opposed to any change in the length of term of House members. There are sound and substantial reasons for not tampering with the present, proven system, and I'd like to review a few of them with you.

First, a reference to history: Many delegates to the Constitutional Convention in 1787 felt that annual elections should be held for members of the House of Representatives, following the colonial practice which was designed as a check on royal governors. Other delegates argued that the terms should be for three years in order to enable representatives to acquire knowledge of the interests and needs of states other than their own.

James Madison, supporting the three-year term, argued that one year would be almost consumed in preparing for and traveling to and from the seat of national business. On the other side, Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts considered annual elections the only defense of the people against tyranny. He stated that he was as much against a triennial House as against a hereditary executive.

Finally, the delegates to the Constitutional Convention decided in favor of three-year terms while meeting in committee of the whole—but the convention itself fixed the term at two years as a compromise between a one-year and three-year term. Thus it has remained.

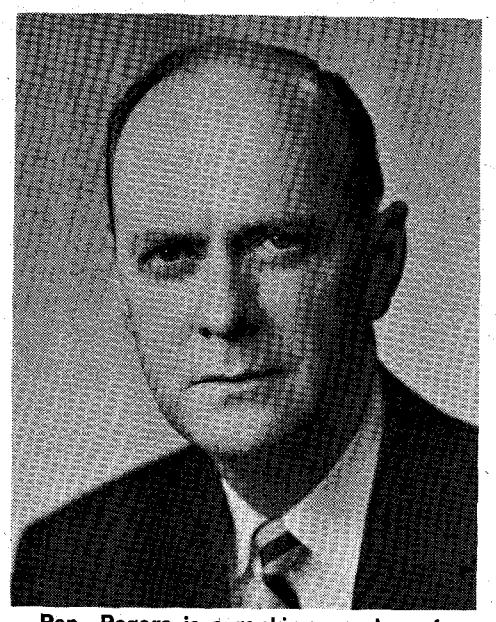
It is essential that the House of Representatives remain fully accountable to the people, that its members reflect the will of the people they represent. Members of the U. S. Senate represent broader interests, as our Constitution determined the system; senators speak for their states and are more truly trustees of broad interests than representatives of specific districts or areas.

The argument as to whether House members should be trustees or representatives has run through history, but I believe (as I think most of my colleagues in the House believe) that the solemn responsibility of House members is to reflect the majority will of the people of their districts when that will can be determined. When it is not possible to know how constituents would feel on a particular issue before the House, it is the obligation then of the member to make the best decision possible.

Whatever the approach to voting, it is essential to the system that the people who elect members of the House be able to review their work and make changes, if they see fit, at frequent intervals. In this way, the House—and, thus, national legislation—remains fully in the hands of the people. Power resides in the people acting through their representatives, and it is incumbent upon the representatives to remain fully responsive.

Government by the people requires as an indispensable element the continuing power of the people to control those who represent them. Texans recently reemphasized the validity of this point by turning down a proposed amendment to the state constitution to extend the terms of members of the Texas Legislature. The principle is the same as in the current controversy.

Four-year terms might make for an easier life for the office holder, but good government would suffer. And, again, as President Harry Truman said of his job, "If you can't stand the heat, get out of the kitchen."



Rep. Rogers is a ranking member of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

Bobby Kennedy:

The Image-Polishing Goes On

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, the aging *Wunderkind, Mafioso*-in-chief of the Kennedy legions and most lately the great silent Sphinx of the New York transit strike, has done it again.

He stood detached for 12 battering days without uttering a word against the illegal strike by union leaders on whose political power he depends. Involving confederates he needs, it was, once more, the same case as his "I have no complaints against Congressman Adam Clayton Powell," the strutting rooster of Puerto Rico's bathing beaches, who calls himself "a humble parish priest."

Then, when the strike was settled, Bobby moved in to mug the TV cameras in City Hall. His seraphic smile lit up the place as he bowed his thanks to the public—having done nothing.

In this "image" age, understanding all politicians' techniques is important if we're to gain the faintest idea of what's happening to us; all these hard-bitten types or prosperous performers in their grey-flannel suits who know how to get the most out of the public for themselves; men only nominally subject to the tax collector, other government harassers and government as a whole because they are the government itself.

With them politics is not a disease, it is a virus. And our whole country is swamped by these push-button politicians who manipulate people's emotions, beliefs and hopes in their own interests to further their ambitions.

These masters of make-believe even grow blind to their own techniques and often cannot detect make-believe when practiced on themselves. Their own resistance to self-deception becomes practically nonexistent.

In Bobby's case, however, recognizing his techniques is especially important, not only because of the money and immense coordination invested to make them click but because their contrived pay-off affects us all.

Those who hope for good government in our country and some selflessness in our officials find themselves painted into a lulu of a corner.

If President Johnson should not live until 1968 or 1972 and Hubert Humphrey does not get the presidential nomination we might well get Bobby Kennedy. So, at least, says a Gallup poll. Thus my respected Washington colleague, Richard Wilson, contributes to our better understanding of the dose on tap:

"There can be no real comprehension of the Kennedy legend except in the light of the systematized program of the Kennedy family for the last 30 years to use successfully all public information media for its advancement. Robert Kennedy is a putative candidate for President in 1968, 1972 or any other time. . .and the Kennedy legend is likely to play a leading part."

Ends and means; means and ends.

January, however, is an ill-omened month for Robert Kennedy. It is an anniversary of President Johnson's first official resentment and, curiously enough, the matter arose regarding a Federal Reserve Board appointment—an act Mr. Johnson must soon perform again.

Sen. Kennedy, silent throughout the N.Y. transit strike, tried to take some credit for the settlement.

The behind-the-scenes event occurred in January 1964, when President Johnson, immediately on taking office, declined to choose Harvard Prof. Seymour E. Harris, an all-out Kennedy favorite.

The famous Harris is a dyed-in-the-wool Robin Hood of the Red Ink and Bobby Kennedy had told him he could have this important job.

President Johnson telephoned Bobby that he couldn't appoint Harris at that moment without shattering business confidence. The thud would have been unequalled since the days of the 60,000-pound dinosaurs.

Robert Kennedy, Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy and Senator Ted—all three shoulder-to-shoulder—challenged President Johnson. "You cannot do this to us," Robert Kennedy stated. Us! Then the three marched out of the office.

Bobby's knifing of Mr. Johnson began much earlier, of course, and continues as planned. He often conceals his hatred in the hope of favors but never forgets the grudge. This Harris episode, however, was his first infuriating challenge after Mr. Johnson took over the White House.

Democrat Daniel P. Moynihan, when running for New York City council president in the primary, summed it all up: "If you understand the Kennedys, the question is not whether Bobby is in your fold but whether you are in his."

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Colonialism: Help or Hindrance?

By HOWARD KERSHNER

We have frequently made the statement that the colonies of the Western powers received much more from the mother countries than these countries took from them, and prospered much more as a result of the liaision with the mother country. Let us look into the subject a little deeper.

At the turn of the century Nigeria had exports and imports amounting to about $2 million each. Nigeria was a so-called British colony until 1960, and its population is 99.5 per cent African. Six years ago when she was granted her independence, imports and exports had risen to nearly $200 million each —a gain of about 10,000 per cent during 60 years of colonial rule.

The record of Ghana, formerly the Gold Coast, until recently a British colony, shows an increase of exports and imports from about $1 million 60 years ago to $100 million at present. In both countries there has been a spectacular increase in both consumer and capital goods.

By contrast, Liberia, independent for well over a hundred years, has made no comparable progress. Furthermore, Ethiopia, the oldest free country in Africa, is still greatly retarded in its development and by no means up to the standards achieved in the African countries that have had colonial status.

We are not pleading for a return to that status, but merely pointing out what we have long contended, that the former colonial peoples derive much benefit from their association with the mother countries, and are much farther advanced economically than they would have been had that association not taken place.

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Needed: More Truth in Government

'This Administration should stop trying to camouflage the costs of its program with a lot of fancy labels in an attempt to deceive the American people.'

By SEN. JOHN WILLIAMS (R.-Del.)

When the President delivered his State of the Union message to Congress on January 12, he advocated legislation to provide truth in packaging and truth in lending.

Both proposals were recommended as being necessary to protect American consumers from misrepresentation in the cost of interest and to require proper labeling in the quality and quantity of groceries.

To supplement those two proposals I am today recommending that a third step be taken—that is, more truth in government. I am hoping that the President will lend his support to this third proposal, which is most essential to protect American taxpayers from misrepresentation with respect to the true costs of some of the legislative proposals of the "Great Society," and the true facts as to the actual deficits that are being incurred under this Administration.

I make this appeal for truth in government because I believe the American people have a right to know that the expenditures under this Administration are the most extravagant of any Administration heretofore in the history of our country.

During the past five years the deficits of the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations have exceeded $31.5 billion. This does not take into account the deficit which is expected and projected for June 30 of this year. This amount is equivalent to $6 billion a year more than is taken in. It represents $500 million every month beyond our income.

This spending beyond our income and assuming the government is on a five-day workweek means that we have been living $25 million a day beyond our income for the past five years.

The deficits of the past five years alone have exceeded the total cost of all government expenditures during the five years between 1914 and 1919, a period which included the total cost of World War I. This compares the deficits of this Administration with the total cost of government expenditures, including the cost of World War I, between 1914 and 1919.

The deficits of the "Great Society" in the past five years exceed the total expenditures of the New Deal administration in the five years between 1933 and 1938. All these deficits have been created in the midst of the flowery speeches and promises about how the budget is being balanced. We are always looking forward to the future, to that great day when the country will be living within its income.

Frankly, I am wondering if the only hope of ever balancing the budget is the hope of the Administration that some day the Republican party will take over and restore some degree of fiscal responsibility.

Anyway, let us go back to the statements that have been made in the past. Let us go back to Jan. 30, 1961, when President Kennedy, in his State of the Union message, told Congress:

> It is my current intention to advocate a program of expenditures which with resulting revenues from a stimulation of the economy will not of and by themselves unbalance the budget.

The deficit for fiscal 1962—that same year—was $6.378 billion, or more than $500 million a month.

The following year, 1962, President Kennedy addressed a joint session of Congress on January 11. He said:

> I am submitting for fiscal 1963 a balanced federal budget.

The deficit for fiscal 1963 was $6.266 billion.

The following year, 1963, President Kennedy in his message to Congress on January 14 said:

> I will shortly submit a fiscal 1964 administrative budget which, while allowing for needed rises in defense, space and fixed interest charges, holds total expenditures for all other purposes below this year's level.

The deficit for that year jumped to $8.226 billion, or an average monthly rate of almost $700 million a month beyond income.

On Jan. 21, 1964, President Johnson, in his first State of the Union message to Congress said:

> My proposals call for administrative budget expenditures in 1965 of $97.9 billion—$900 million less than requested in the 1964 budget.

Continuing, he said:

> This marks an important first step toward a balanced budget.

The deficit for this fiscal year was $6.281 billion, or again more than $500 million a month.

The following year, on Jan. 4, 1965, President Johnson, in his State of the Union message, said:

> We will continue along the path toward a balanced budget in a balanced economy.

The policy of a deficit was continued. The deficit for fiscal 1966 is estimated to be about $7 billion, and that does not include the $2.687 billion which represents the results of the accelerated corporate tax approved last year

By the Administration's own figures, the deficit for 1966 will be $9.687 billion; yet President Johnson, in his State of the Union message to a joint session of Congress, said he would reduce the deficit for fiscal 1967 to $1.8 billion.

I say that a program of truth in government is needed. The American taxpayers have a right to know whether the labels being put on the government's financial package are accurate, true descriptions, because based on the Treasury Department's own figures, the estimated deficit for fiscal 1967 is not $1.8 billion, but $9.2 billion.

I shall explain that point.

Last year Congress passed a tax revision bill, although it was called a tax cut—by the way, it was the shortest tax cut in the history of the country. It has been referred to as a Texas crew-style tax cut. The American people hardly had a chance to think about it before the proposal to repeal it was made. It reminds one of the shell game—now you see it; now you do not.

Under the President's proposal the rate at which Americans will pay their taxes will again be accelerated. Last year Congress advanced corporate payments into the 1966 fiscal year in the amount of $1.26 billion, and under the same proposal $1.34 billion was moved into the 1967 fiscal year.

In addition, the government is now coining new silver quarters and half dollars having a lower content of silver. As a result, the seigniorage from these new coins is estimated to enable the government to make a profit in the next fiscal year of $2.5 billion over and above what it would have received if the coinage of full-content silver coins had been continued. This extra profit is being included as a part of the general revenue. It is non-recurring revenue, but it is being included as though it were additional or continuing revenue.

In the 1966 fiscal year the government sold copper and other material from its stockpiles to the value of $332 million. This, too, was included in fiscal 1966 income, although it is a non-recurring item.

In the President's message a further acceleration of the corporate tax payments was recommended. If Congress accedes to the President's request the government will collect in fiscal 1967 an additional $3.2 billion in taxes from the corporations. This is not counting increased taxes to be received from the reinstated telephone and automobile taxes. I am speaking now only of the accelerated corporation taxes under the President's request. It would move forward $1 billion extra of the corporate taxes into fiscal 1966 and into fiscal 1967, another $3.2 billion.

The withholding tax acceleration for individuals recommended by the Treasury Department would bring another $95 million into fiscal 1966 and $400 million in the next fiscal year.

Stated otherwise, this is the same as borrowing on next week's salary to pay this week's grocery bills—and that is exactly what it is. By accelerating the payment of corporate taxes plus the profit on the coinage of the new silver coins the government will collect in the fiscal year 1966 an extra $2.687 billion and $7.44 billion in fiscal year 1967. These are non-recurring items.

If we add this $7.4 billion to the $1.8-billion deficit predicted by the President we find that they will be spending $9.24 billion more in fiscal 1967 than they are taking in. When we reach the point next year where we shall not have a chance to include non-recurring items we will be confronted overnight with a drastic proposal to raise the taxes to finance such proposals or we will have a tremendous increase in the deficit and the resulting wild inflation.

The only thing the Administration's proposal for accelerated payments would do would be to postpone the day when we must tell the American people the truth, which the Administration probably hopes will not be until after the 1966 congressional elections.

We need a truth in government program, and I hope that the Administration will support this new plan. Let us label it "Truth in Government." We certainly do not want the LBJ brand, which is being put on so many of the programs, ever to become synonymous with the slogan, "Little Budget Juggling." Surely such a slogan would not please the President. To prevent this I hope that he will lend his support toward telling the American people the truth as to exactly what the Administration is spending. Let the Administration tell the taxpayers it is spending in excess of its income at the rate of $500 to $600 million per month and that the deficit is continuing to rise.

Sen. Williams says the Administration probably hopes to keep the public in the dark until after the 1966 congressional elections.

In addition, there is no provision in last year's budget as it was submitted to the Congress—and we are told that it will not be in the budget which will come to us next month—for the $12.8 billion that the Administration has asked for in the way of supplemental appropriations to finance the war in Viet Nam.

Certainly, we will appropriate this money to finance the Viet Nam war. . .

No, Mr. Pres

The following are excerpts from the speech delivered on nationwide television January 17 by House Minority Leader Gerald Ford (R.-Mich.) in answer to President Johnson's State of the Union message.

The Congress should ease the financial burden of going to college. The door of education must be opened wide.

Therefore, we propose a federal income tax credit for college students and their parents.

We must liberate the "War on Poverty" from waste, controversy and the bad odor of political bossism.

We must combine compassion with competence. This nation can afford what is necessary to help the less fortunate among us to help themselves. The children of the poor must have the highest priority. How many of the poor have actually received any of the $2.3-billion taxpayers' dollars from the present "War on Poverty"? Tragically, very few. . . .

America has long waged the most effective war on poverty in history through the genius of private enterprise cooperating with government.

We urge the enactment of the Republican proposed Human Investment Act to bring private enterprise more effectively to bear on the problem of creating productive

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Nevertheless, let us tell the American people the truth as to what this war is costing.

The only way that we can finance the deficit is by borrowing money and charging it up to our grandchildren, as we have been doing. The government of the United States does not have access to any mysterious source of income, contrary to what many people think. The only source of revenue of the federal government is the money which has first been taken, either directly or indirectly, out of the pockets of the taxpayers. Otherwise we create a deficit, borrow the money, and charge it up to the generations to come. This is what this Administration has been doing.

This Administration, which has shed so many crocodile tears as to how they sympathize and respect the plight of the aged, has been doing more to pauperize the aged in this country than any administration in the history of America.

This Administration, through its inflationary policies, has destroyed the life savings of the retired people by destroying the purchasing power of their pensions, their life insurance policies, their savings accounts and their savings bonds. Many are finding today that they cannot make both ends meet because of inflation. This is a planned inflation of this Administration.

The secretary of the treasury and the director of the budget boasted to the Committee on Finance that these deficits were planned and that they actually thought there was virtue in them. Now that inflation appears to be getting out of hand, they are beginning to panic and to suggest numerous one-shot remedies to correct the deficits. They still have not demonstrated the courage to advocate a program of reducing expenditures or raising taxes.

If any man wants to discover what inflation means in America, he can take a Series E bond. Eight or 10 years ago one paid $75 to get back $100 today. The government is paying the $100. However, one cannot buy with the $100 today what he could have purchased with $50 eight or 10 years ago when he purchased the bond. This has been caused by the inflation which has destroyed not only the earned interest on the bond but also a part of the principal.

There are many retired schoolteachers today and retired workers from private industry and government who have discovered that their pensions are not adequate to take care of their needs.

As a result of this planned inflation the aged have been pauperized to the extent that they cannot buy their groceries and necessities of life. Many now find it necessary to appeal for public charity. And the spendthrift policies of the "Great Society" are responsible for this gradual erosion of the value of the dollar.

This government cannot spend itself into prosperity on borrowed money any more than a man can go out on Monday morning and drink himself sober. One is as ridiculous as the other.

The "Great Society" must accept the full responsibility of the inflation which they have deliberately planned. . . .

I believe that it is high time that we have a true truth-in-government policy and that this Administration should stop trying to camouflage the costs of its program with a lot of fancy labels in an attempt to deceive the American people.

Courtesy St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*

ent, We Will Not Sacrifice Poor People, But Poor Programs

By REP. GERALD FORD (R.-Mich.)

jobs for the poor. Through a 7 per cent tax credit, this measure will encourage business and labor to employ and train people with limited skills and education.

The executive branch of the federal government needs reform—not presidential repatching or piecemeal creation of new departments.

The proliferation of federal programs, compounded by the mass production of laws in the last session of Congress, demands the attention of our people.

There are now 42 separate federal agencies involved in education programs alone. There are at least 252 welfare programs today, including 52 separate federal economic aid programs, 57 job training programs and 65 federal programs to improve health.

Rep. Ford wonders how many persons know federal taxes were really increased last year?

In the 10 years since the second Hoover Commission made its report, during five Democratic-controlled Congresses, employes on the federal payroll have increased 175,000 and federal expenditures have increased by $57 billion.

The executive branch has become a bureaucratic jungle. The time has come to explore its wild growth and cut it back.

We urge enactment of the partisan commission, patterned after the two distinguished Hoover Commissions, to recommend substantial reforms in the executive branch of our government.

To achieve a healthy and steady economic growth there must be price stability. Today this national goal is seriously endangered by the threat of inflation. The Eisenhower dollar is now worth 90 cents.

The cost of living is 2 per cent higher than it was a year ago. At the current level of consumer spending, this price rise is the equivalent of a secret sales tax that silently steals some $8 billion annually from the pockets of the American people.

Inflationary policies of the President have a major impact on the cost of living. This Administration uses a double standard. With one hand it creates upward pressure on prices and with the other bludgeons workers and businessmen for responding to that pressure. The real villain in this piece is the Administration which will increase the cost of the federal government by $26 billion in a two-year period. . . .

We learn now that expenditures in this fiscal year will be at least $8 billion more than we were told a year ago. Congress and the people have not been given a straightforward and realistic assessment of our federal budget problems. Republicans intend to give the President's budget a searching examination. . . .

How many Americans know that the laws passed last year, supposedly reducing taxes, actually impose a net increase in federal taxes for 1966 of $3.5 billion? The President now advocates additional tax burdens to finance added costs to both at home and abroad. With prudent restraint on spending, we believe no new taxes are now needed. . . .

Our nation has thrived on the diversity and distribution of powers so wisely embedded in the Constitution.

The Administration believes in centralized authority, ignoring and bypassing and undermining state responsibilities in almost every law that is passed. As a result, our constitutional structure is today in dangerous disrepair. The states of the Union form a vital cornerstone of our federal system, and the headlong plunge toward centralization of power in Washington must be halted.

All of us here tonight salute the gallant fight of Sen. Dirksen against the repeal of Section 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act and for the reapportionment amendment.

Last week the President chided Americans who believe, as I do, that we cannot fight a war 10,000 miles away without setting priorities at home.

He asked: Whom will they sacrifice? . . . the poor?

Our answer is a resounding "no!"

We will not sacrifice poor people.

We will sacrifice poor programs, poorly conceived and poorly carried out.

We will sacrifice poor administrators.

We will sacrifice poor arithmetic in public accounting.

Any sacrifices we call for cannot be compared with those being made by 190,000 Americans in Viet Nam.

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Attack Criminal Anarchy Conviction

Leftists Rally to William Epton's Defense

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

A curious collection of leftist intellectuals has rallied to the defense of William Epton, the self-proclaimed Communist recently convicted of criminal anarchy for his role in the August 1964 Harlem riots.

Among those who have denounced the "persecution" of Epton are a California state assemblyman, two world-famous philosophers, several professors and numerous figures from the civil rights and peace movements.

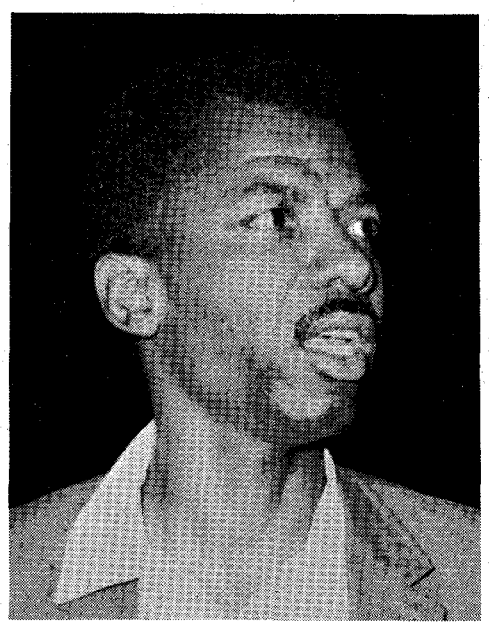
Epton, an official of the pro-Peking Progressive Labor party, was convicted in Criminal Court December 20 of conspiracy to overthrow the government of New York State. The prosecution introduced a tape recording of Epton inciting violence in a street corner rally during the riots. It said:

"They have declared war on us and we should declare war on them and everytime they kill one of us, damn it, we'll kill one of them and we should start thinking that way right now. We will not be totally free until we smash this state totally and completely. . .and in that process of smashing this state we're going to have to kill a lot of these cops, a lot of these judges and we'll have to go up against their army."

Epton, who faces a maximum 12-year prison term, will be sentenced January 27. In the month since his conviction, influential leftists the world around have come to his defense.

Philosopher Bertrand Russell endorsed Epton's work wholeheartedly. In a message sent from London, Russell assailed the Epton "frame-up," adding:

"Were I in New York, I should certainly be guilty of trying to overthrow the government of the state of New York. Anything less is an evasion of responsibility in the face of brutality and injustice."



William Epton, official of the pro-Peking Progressive Labor party.

Philosopher Jean Paul Sartre and writer Simone de Beauvoir cabled their support from Paris. "We strongly protest persecution of Bill Epton," they declared.

A "Free Bill Epton Rally" was held in New York last month. Speakers included Clint Hobson, a leader of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic party; Stanley Aronowitz, an organizer for the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union; Jeff Gordon, of the anti-Viet Nam May 2nd Movement; Susan Schwartz, of the National Coordinating Committee to End the War in Viet Nam; and Professors James Mellen and Allen Krebs of the Free University of New York.

Additional rallies have been set for January 21 and 24 in New York. Among the speakers scheduled to appear are actor Ossie Davis, author Claude Brown and civil rights militant Mae Mallory.

The "peace-oriented" Students for a Democratic Society have denounced the Epton conviction. Adam Pierce, an SDS spokesman, declared:

"William Epton is not responsible for the riots that occurred in Harlem. The actual blame for the riot lies at the doors of the exploiters and leeches who feed and live and even prosper on the poor of Harlem."

California leftists have endorsed Epton's "right to dissent," asserting in a statement: "The black community of Los Angeles considers his arrest an affront to black militant leaders throughout the nation."

The statement was endorsed by State Assemblyman F. Douglas Ferrell, a Democrat, the UCLA Students Political Action Committee, the Watts Defense Committee, the Teachers' Association of Los Angeles, and the Inter-Faith Religious Council.

The Viet Nam Day Committee, a nationwide peace group with headquarters in Berkeley, Calif., has joined the pro-Epton chorus. Its statement said:

"Bill Epton strongly opposes the war and has urged his brothers not to fight against the people of Viet Nam, stating the fight for freedom and liberation is right here in this country. We demand the charges against Bill Epton be dropped and his conviction be reversed. We demand the immediate release of Mr. Epton."

* * *

On his way to work one morning Frank Parietti stopped in downtown Nyack, N.Y., to check on a vacant building he owned on the edge of the town's urban renewal project.

The building had disappeared.

"I walked up the street to look things over," Parietti recalls, "and, holy cow, the whole thing was gone."

A demolition crew working in the federal project had torn down Parietti's building by mistake. This incident, related in the latest issue of *Nation's Business* magazine, is typical of the urban renewal project that has plagued Nyack since its inception in 1959.

Originally scheduled for completion last spring, the project involves $3 million in taxpayer money—three-fourths from the federal government and one-eighth from New York state and the town of Nyack. Seventeen acres of downtown Nyack have been leveled and to date only one new building, a bank, has been erected.

The situation in Nyack is hardly unusual. From coast to coast, urban renewal planners have leveled thousands of acres that lie idle today, long after the projects were to have been completed.

In Buffalo a $10.6-million project was first approved in 1952—65 acres are vacant today. In Philadelphia, a $9.9-million project was underway in 1956—30 acres remain vacant. In St. Louis, an $11-million project was kicked off in 1956—100 acres are still vacant.

Rep. William Widnall (R.-N.J.), a major critic of the multi-billion-dollar urban renewal program, cites a Camden, N.J., project that was first approved in the late 1950s. Buildings were leveled, businesses were uprooted. And the land is vacant to this day.

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Viet Cong Viciousness Is Being Soft-Pedaled

Diplomatic experts in Washington are suggesting that one central reason the American people remain confused about the Viet Nam situation—and a main reason the left-wingers have scored some propaganda coups—is that the Johnson Administration continues to soft-pedal the viciousness of the Viet Cong.

A glaring example of this, they say, occurred during the so-called "Christmas truce" in Viet Nam. The Communists had said they would lay down their arms between 6 p.m. Christmas Eve and 6 a.m. Christmas Day. (The United States called for a longer truce of 30 hours.) The communications media initially claimed that during this 12-hour truce period there were no truce violations.

Actually, the Reds had begun to shred their own truce almost from the moment it was supposed to go into effect. At least 20 violations occurred between 6 p.m. and midnight on Christmas Eve alone and there were 84 violations of the 30-hour truce period proclaimed by the United States. Why the news blackout?

Reported John T. Wheeler of the Associated Press from Saigon:

"Sources in a position to know say that reports of alleged truce violations were passed on to Washington, where it was decided when and how they were to be released.

"Because of a lack of clearance from Washington, the U.S. military information section here continued through Christmas Day to insist there were no truce violations except one mortar attack against the Marines. This officially was written as a misunderstanding and not a violation . . . ."

Los Angeles *Times* reporter Ruben Salazar stressed that it was learned that Washington had ordered the information offices in Saigon to play down the seriousness of the incidents during the truce period called by the Communists.

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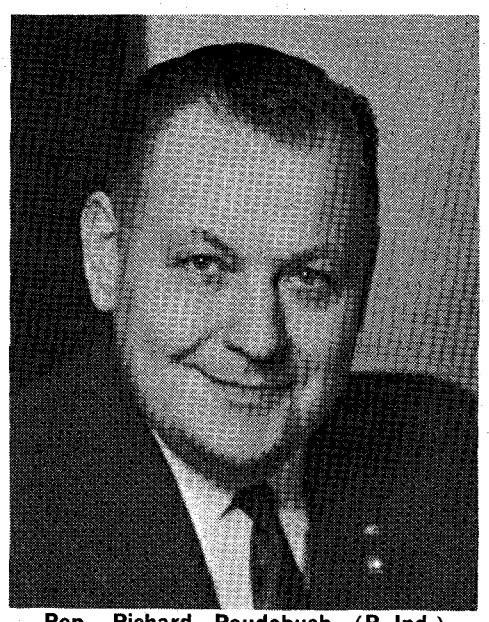
Rep. Roudebush Denounces Red Scientists' U.S. Tour

Rep. Richard Roudebush (R.-Ind.) has denounced a $99,440 federal program under which Communist-bloc scientists are brought to this country to observe vital U.S. installations. The Indiana lawmaker said the project—sponsored by the State Department, the National Science Foundation and the National Academy of Sciences—jeopardized American security.

Under the program, scientists from Poland, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Hungary and Czechoslovakia will arrive in the United States to lecture, survey American research, take field trips and conduct research of their own. American taxpayers will pick up the tab for the travel, lodging, food and medical expenses. In some cases, the Red visitors will bring their families at U.S. expense and the government will supply them with up to $450 a month in spending money.



Rep. Richard Roudebush (R.-Ind.) calls the visit "a disgraceful use of taxpayer funds."

"This is a disgraceful use of taxpayer funds," Roudebush said, "and *should be halted immediately.*"

The Indiana congressman also criticized plans to spend $35,000 to send a group of American scientists to Moscow next summer to attend a psychology meeting. "If these Americans want to meet with their Soviet counterparts in Moscow, the costs shouldn't be foisted on the American taxpayer," Roudebush said.

Roudebush leveled sharp criticism at an Administration plan to pay the Polish government $125,000 to translate scientific and technical journals. "If we are so interested in having this material, why not hire Polish-speaking Americans to do the work or have some of our embassy people in Warsaw perform the work?" Roudebush asked.

"Any money we put into the Polish economy is going to be used to the advantage of the Communist slave regime, not the people under Communist domination," he said. "It is absurd for the Administration to strike a phony 'economy' pose at home and spend $125,000 in Communist Poland to have some books translated."

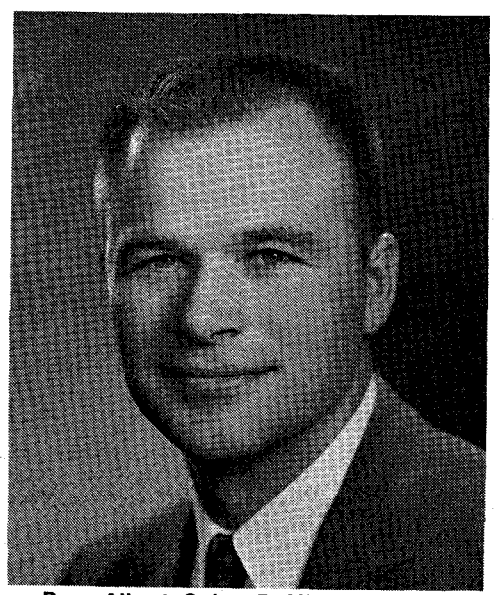
More Subsidized Propaganda

From the Rockford (Ill.) *Morning Star*

Rep. Albert H. Quie (R.-Minn.) has called public attention to another amazing project proposed by participants in the "Great Society's" "War on Poverty."

The University Neighborhoods Council, a community action group in Washington, D.C., has asked the Office of Economic Opportunity for $150,000 to establish an eight-page weekly tabloid newspaper. Quie, a member of a special House committee checking into the poverty war, says the newspaper publishing idea came from William Hobbs, age 23, who wants to be editor.

If this grant is approved, Quie points out, it would put the government directly into the domestic propaganda business, "callously disregarding the constitutional guarantee of a free press."



Rep. Albert Quie (R.-Minn.) has attacked government supported newspaper.

The Minesota congressman went on to say that if any branch of the federal government can approve and finance establishment of a special interest weekly newspaper, it could also approve and finance a daily newspaper. Then, Quie said, "We could soon have a coast-to-coast network of propaganda sheets, federally subsidized and promoting only those views approved by the administration in power."

Congressman Quie's objections cover the situation quite completely. The American people are getting a full dose of federal brainwashing as things now stand.

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BAKER CASE—Sen. Clifford Case (R.-N.J.) has called upon the Justice Department to recover any funds that Bobby Baker amassed through illegal use of his Senate office. Case said that Baker should, of course, be prosecuted, but added that the government "has a broader claim, one for recovery of all profits that Baker made from the use of his office." During his service as secretary to the Senate majority, Baker amassed a personal fortune of more than $2 million.

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JOB CORPS VICE RING—Charleston, W. Va., police report that girls enrolled in the local Women's Job Corps Center have set up an organized ring of prostitution. The New York *Times* reports that other troubles—drunkenness, Lesbianism, fights, thefts and truancy—have plagued the center.

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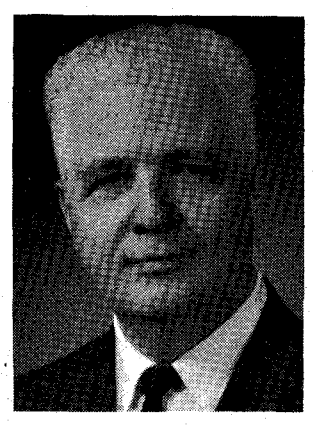

R. LEFEVRE

ABOUT THE AUTHOR ROBERT LEFEVRE began a career in the news field as a radio and TV commentator in 1933. From 1955 to 1965 he wrote more than 4,000 editorials as editor of the Colorado Springs Gazette Telegraph. He is the founder and first president of Freedom School and Rampart College (Colorado), an institution dedicated to teaching the philosophy of individualism and the American heritage of free enterprise and self-government. Presently, Robert Lefevre is an instructor at Freedom School and Dean of Rampart College.

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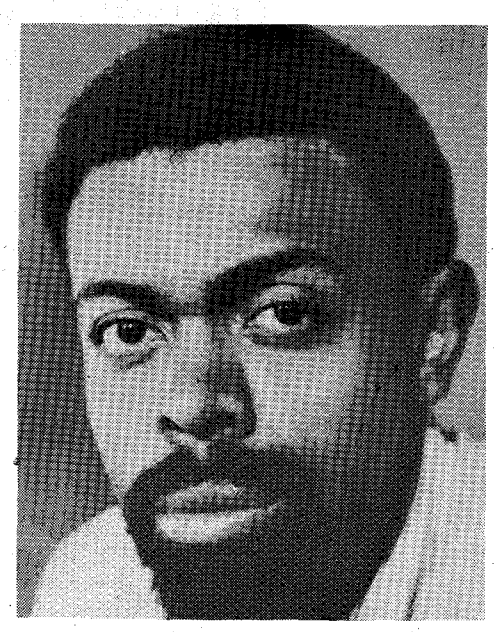

Rep. Alton Lennon (D.-N.C.), left, protested the use of taxpayer money to support the racist plays of LeRoi Jones.

Federal Officials Won't Censor Tax-Supported Black Arts Theater

By JESSE HELMS, WRAL-TV Commentator, Raleigh, N.C.

Some weeks back we made mention of the use of federal tax money for the purpose of sponsoring, in Harlem, a project called the "Black Arts Repertory Theatre." The project was operated during the summer and ended during the latter part of September. Its leader was a fanatical Negro playwright named LeRoi Jones.

As we commented at the time, the Black Arts Repertory Theatre was an incredible project. Its purpose was obvious: It taught Negroes to hate white people. Plays were produced in which white people were invariably portrayed as degenerates and homosexuals. And when asked about his project, LeRoi Jones was quoted by the Associated Press as saying: "I don't see anything wrong with hating white people."

In our comments several weeks ago we remarked that it was curious that no member of Congress from North Carolina, insofar as we knew, had protested this use of the taxpayer's money. A copy of our editorial was mailed to each member of this state's delegation in the Congress.

It develops that Rep. Alton A. Lennon (D.-N.C.) did protest the allocation of federal funds to LeRoi Jones' strange theatre group, and he demanded an explanation. After some delay he received a memorandum from one of the lieutenants in President Johnson's "War on Poverty."

The memorandum acknowledges that the plays "produced by the theater project were crude and racist in character." And it added that the Office of Economic Opportunity "does not condone or excuse the production of these plays." But nowhere in the memorandum was there even a hint that the federal government plans to guard against future expenditures of tax funds for such projects. Quite to the contrary.

"Obviously," said the memorandum received by Congressman Lennon, "[the Office of Economic Opportunity] has not attempted to censor the specific offerings produced by [the Black Arts Repertory Theatre]." The memorandum went on to declare that such programs are not subject to federal control even though they are financed by federal funds.

We suppose that the significance of this declaration will not escape Rep. Lennon and other members of the North Carolina delegation in Washington. The federal government does not hesitate to impose federal controls upon everything else it subsidizes. School officials in North Carolina, for example, will be able to testify as to that. But when a fanatical Negro playwright in Harlem uses federal money to teach Negroes to hate white people, the federal government pleads that it lacks the authority to prohibit the expenditure of federal funds for such a project.

It is indeed a one-way street that the federal government travels in the exercise of its powers.

Congressmen Call for No. Viet Nam Embargo

Leading House Republicans have called for an embargo on all free world shipments to the Communist government of North Viet Nam. Rep. Bob Wilson (R.-Calif.), chairman of the GOP Congressional Committee, kicked off the demands by noting that 43 British ships unloaded cargo at North Viet Nam during the first half of 1965.

"Now that we are cooperating in the British-led boycott of African Rhodesia," Wilson said, "the time seems ideal to demand a free world embargo on shipments to our enemies in Viet Nam."

Rep. John Ashbrook (R.-Ohio) was scathing in his denunciation of the British: "This is not pink tea; this is not table tennis. Free world shipments to North Viet Nam and Cuba endanger the flower of our manhood in one case and our security as a nation in another."

Rep. Charles E. Chamberlain (R.-Mich.) said the free world shippers "strengthen the enemy base in North Viet Nam" and Rep. Samuel Devine (R.-Ohio) added that British ships carried almost 60 per cent of 1965 shipments into North Vietnamese ports.

"Our Administration has a right to insist that the British and others of our allies cooperate with us," said Rep. John N. Erlenborn (R.-Ill.). Rep. William Dickinson (R.-Ala.) said the United States should "insist on reciprocity by British and all the free world governments in enforcing an embargo upon Communist North Viet Nam and Cuba."

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"THE LIBERTY OF OPINION keeps governments themselves in due subjection to their duties."—Lord Erskine

ADA Would Outdo 'Great Society'

From the Rockford (Ill.) *Morning Star*

Now that the liberal-leftist Americans for Democratic Action has outlined its legislative program for the new year, Congress can quite sensibly go into session and pursue a diametrically opposite course.

The ADA, of which Vice President Hubert Humphrey was a founding father, has come up with another something-old, something-new platform, a set of guidelines that would lead to a Socialistic system of government with the resulting loss of individual freedoms.

Here's what the ADA proposes this year:

Doubling Social Security benefits by 1970 by supplementing the Social Security tax with funds from general revenue and increasing the Social Security tax base to $12,000.

Doubling spending in the "War on Poverty."

A guaranteed minimum wage of $1.75 by 1970.

Increased unemployment compensation benefits.

Federal standards for public school operations.

Funds for rent supplements without local control.

Expanded foreign aid.

Stripping the Federal Reserve Board of its independent status.

Establishment of minimum national standards for class size, teachers' salaries and per pupil expenditures.

Federal aid for construction of public elementary and secondary schools.

Aid needy students through direct scholarships that would include not only tuition but books, food and housing.

That's quite a mouthful of proposals, even from the ADA, which has an "instant" solution for the nation's social problems, but conveniently ignores pinpointing the source of all of the cash that it would take to perform these miracles.

The ADA likewise looks to the federal government to achieve all of its ambitions, but forgets that the only money the government has to spend must first be provided by the people themselves.

One of the most frightening of the ADA's alarming set of proposals is that calling for the Federal Reserve Board to be stripped of its independent status. The FRB stands today as the only roadblock to runaway inflation pressures generated by the national Administration's unlimited spending policies which are heartily endorsed by the ADA.

The ADA's legislative proposals for 1966 provide another blueprint for increased federal controls and wild federal spending that defies both economic and democratic sanity.

When Will Businessmen Wake Up?

By BARRY GOLDWATER

No administration in memory has been more ruthlessly anti-business than the one now attempting to exercise control over the affairs of all the people.

And no business community has ever been slower in waking up to the fact or doing anything about it. Not only is this an anti-business Administration, but it is so ready to use its great power that businessmen who should be talking in their own self-defense are silent and frightened.

During the 1964 campaign, it was personally testified to me that prominent businessmen had been pressured into supporting the Administration. When I asked those who had been pressured to stand up and be counted, they apologized and backed down.

Now, despite its public sweet talk, the Administration has taken another giant step toward putting all of American business snugly into the President's pocket.

After sandbagging the aluminum and copper industries into accepting government price fixing, the Administration now has blackjacked the steel industry—ambushed might be a better word. For aluminum and copper, the weapon was a threat to sell metal from our strategic stockpiles to force prices down. For steel, the initial weapon was a stream of name-calling press releases from the White House and its Council of Economic Advisers.

The affair smacks of ambush for the simple reason that the announced steel price increases amounted to just 3.5 per cent, a figure certainly in line with the wage increases the Administration has been approving with smiles all along.

Most important, the Administration persists in hammering American business on the head with the most outrageous economic evasion imaginable: the wholly false suggestion that such minimal price rises as suggested for steel are the major factor in inflation. Add to the cynical attempt to make it appear that the steel price increase would somehow betray the war effort and you have an Administration that clearly has chosen American business as the whipping boy for all economic problems.

There's never a harsh word from the Administration for other economic factors—just business and industry.

Government, the President's government, is the main culprit in inflation. Its wild spending and deep debts, its total lack of priorities and restraints and the politicalization of the pocketbook are the major inflation factors.

When the economy is booming, government should be taking the edge off inflation by paying its debts instead of piling up record-breaking new ones. When it is fighting a war in Viet Nam it should have the decency to put off its own political wars.

Instead, the Administration's march toward total control of the citizens and their money continues without let-up, while the businessman, who has done more to raise this country's standard of living than any politician ever will or could, is blamed for the Administration's own gigantic economic malpractice.

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ALL-TIME RECORD—The Defense Department owns property worth $176.2 billion, an all-time record, up $2.8 billion over a year ago. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., which has more assets than any other company in the world, owns $21 billion worth—less than one-eighth of the Defense Department's holdings. Figures are for June 30, 1965, the end of the last fiscal year.

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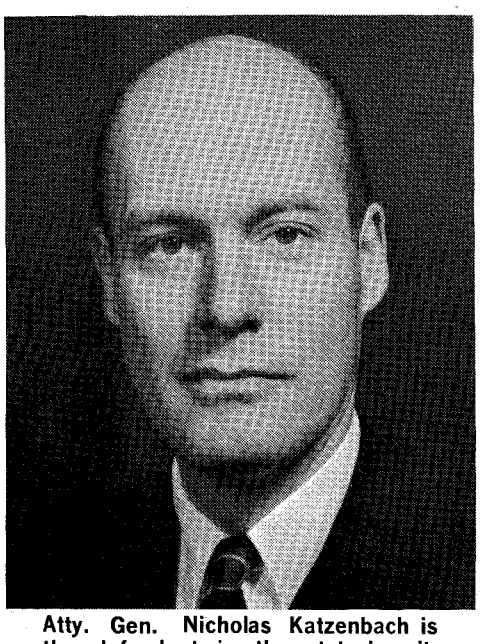
Court Begins Consideration of Voting Rights Act

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

At 10 o'clock this past Monday morning the great red curtains of the Supreme Court swung apart, and the justices launched into three days of argument on one of the greatest conflicts of state and federal power in our time: *South Carolina v. Katzenbach*, testing the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

In a court that has a precedent for practically everything, South Carolina's suit is rare but not unique. In times past, other states have obtained original jurisdiction before the court in proceedings against the United States. Neither is it unprecedented for large numbers of states to join in a case as friends of the court. Yet it is seldom in the court's history that more than half the states of the Union have lined up in a case so fraught with political, emotional and constitutional questions as this one.



Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach is the defendant in the states' suit.

In asking the high court to declare the Voting Rights Act unconstitutional and void, South Carolina is supported by Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Virginia. They have put together a powerful argument that the act is arbitrary, discriminatory and beyond the legislative powers of the Congress.

The principal brief in opposition comes from Massachusetts, represented by its able Negro attorney general, Edward W. Brooke. The attorneys general of Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia and Wisconsin have joined him. In addition, California and Illinois have filed separate briefs of their own, supporting the constitutionality of the law.

The Voting Rights Act, signed into law last August, is based upon what critics describe as "Mr. Katzenbach's numbers game." In any state (or part of a state) in which less than 50 per cent of the adults were registered or voted in the presidential election of 1964, the act creates a rebuttable presumption that the condition resulted from racial discrimination in the administration of literacy tests. Thus the act suspends the literacy requirements for registration in Alabama, Alaska, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia, and in parts of Arizona, North Carolina, Idaho and Maine.

In addition, the act authorizes the appointment by the attorney general of federal examiners, with broad power to register both whites and Negroes in the affected localities. A saving section of the law permits a state to obtain a court order of exemption on a showing that the state has not discriminated against Negroes for the past five years.

South Carolina argues vehemently that the "numbers game" bears no provable relationship to the problem of racial discrimination. Other states, such as Texas, had a voting turnout of less than 50 per cent; but Texas has no literacy test and is thus unaffected. Yet South Carolina, which has a literacy test, has a higher percentage of its adults registered than Texas.

In South Carolina's view, the small vote in the affected Southern states results from a combination of economic and political factors beyond the scope of the Fifteenth Amendment. Some 20 per cent of all adults over 25 in South Carolina (about 270,000 persons) are illiterate. In the traditionally one-party South, voting in general elections always is small. It is part of the nature of rural life that political participation is seldom spirited.

One of the most objectionable features of the act, in South Carolina's view, is the provision that prohibits the affected states from making any change whatever in their election laws without the attorney general's consent. Several months ago South Carolina extended its hours of voting from 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. Was this action valid? Or are all votes cast after 6 p.m. subject to challenge?

To these and other objections from the South, the 20 opposing states reply that the evidence is "overwhelming" that literacy tests have been used in the affected states merely as a pretext to disqualify Negro voters. What better way is there to combat this evil, asks California, than to suspend the cause of the evil?

In the Massachusetts brief it is conceded that the mechanical formula "may fall short of perfection" and that the congressional device "has a quality of arbitrariness." Even so, it is argued that other remedial measures, under the civil rights acts of 1957, 1960 and 1964, have proved unavailing. The opposing states are "convinced that the act does not offend the Constitution."

Thus the lines are drawn. No tougher test of constitutional law will come before the court this term.

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SOVIET ANTI-SEMITISM—Twenty-four major American Jewish groups have termed "grave" the plight of the three million Jews in the Soviet Union. In a year-end report, the American Jewish Conference on Soviet Jewry, comprised of the 24 organizations, said that "new and disturbing incidents" signalled an intensification of official anti-Semitism behind the Iron Curtain.

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ATHLETE TO RUN—Bob Mathias, former Olympic decathlon winner, now 35, plans to run as a Republican for the House of Representatives against veteran Democrat Harlan Hagan, who represents the 18th District in California.

Bars U.S. Newsmen

Sukarno Wants to Sell Out Indonesia Without Witnesses

From the Indianapolis *Star*

Under the mis-leadership of the anti-American playboy-dictator Achmed Sukarno, the Communist party of Indonesia reached a fat and sassy strength of more than 3 million in the archipelago nation of 100 million, making it the strongest Red political force in any non-Communist country.

Reds infiltrated the government, unions, youth and peasant organizations, schools and armed forces. They built up stocks of arms, formed revolutionary military units and staged one anti-American demonstration after another. They stoned the U.S. embassy and burned the American information library while chanting anti-American catcalls. They pushed for and got nationalization of Western-owned industries.

Is Sukarno about to betray his country to the Communists?

Asian affairs analysts as long as a year ago predicted a Communist *coup d'etat*, its central strategy directed toward total control of the Indonesian army, which contained a strong element of officers opposed to the Communist design and was, and remains, the only major obstacle to Red seizure of Indonesia by force.

Last September 30 the Red uprising came. Communists murdered six of the highest-ranking Indonesian generals, including the army chief of staff. The defense minister, Gen. Abdul Haris Nasution, was wounded but managed to escape. Fighting broke out at numerous strategic points. During the fierce conflict and intrigues of the weeks that followed, the Indonesian army broke the back of the Communist party. D.N. Aidit, the party boss, was killed. A mob burned the Red youth headquarters in Jakarta. Anti-American signs were torn down. Pro-American demonstrations and anti-Chinese demonstrations were staged in many towns.

The motivation behind the uprisings, according to most reports, was simply Indonesian nationalism, a desire on the part of the Indonesian people to lead their own lives and follow their own interests without submitting to the dictates of the Chinese Reds and waiting for the Indonesian Communist party to grab their government and clamp its iron rule on them.

In the weeks since September 30 the Communists of Indonesia have regrouped their forces. It appears that Sukarno is still playing his dangerous game with them and is eager to transfuse new vigor into their ranks.

Recently he barred American newsmen from Indonesia. His motives are obvious. He doesn't want the American people or the freedom-loving people of the Western world to watch his henchmen open the gates of Indonesia to the Trojan Horse of communism.

Achmed Sukarno, the pipsqueak, playboy, Red-loving dictator, is ready to sell his country into slavery and he wants no witnesses to the crime.

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MAJOR ISSUE—Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen says that the Administration's "War on Poverty" will be a major issue in the current Congress. "Exhibit One," Dirksen says, will be the Job Corps Center at Camp Breckinridge, Ky. Dirksen said the record shows that the camp, which was set up to serve 2,000 trainees, now has less than half that number. Dropouts, he continued, have totaled 250. "And," he added, "it has had only eight graduates."

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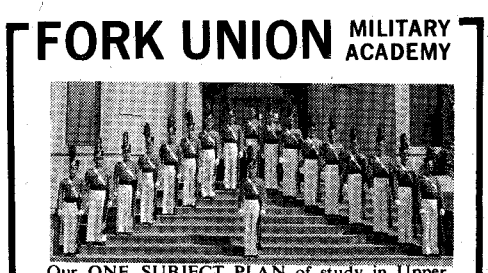
CHAIRMAN MENDEL RIVERS (D.-S.C.), of the House Armed Services Committee, has called for a resumption of bombing North Vietnamese military and industrial centers. "I don't see any reason to continue giving them this respite," he said. "They're not entitled to this holiday." Rivers said that he supported the Administration's peace offensive but added: "I feel that a few well-placed bombs on military targets in North Viet Nam that have been heretofore spared—Hanoi, Haiphong and other places—would make North Vietnamese President Ho Chi Minh reach an early decision. The American people feel he has been given enough time."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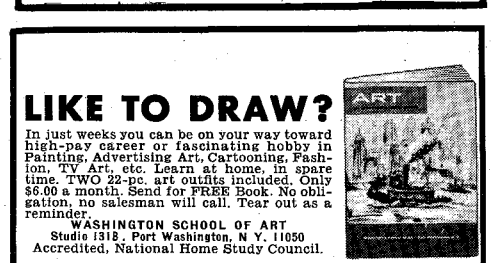
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Moyers vs. the Press

LBJ Wants More Managed News

By TED LEWIS in the New York *Daily News*

The White House is trying to figure out how the President can get through to the American people better than he has in the past. The general idea is that this effort is required because, under present information procedures, the President is having trouble getting the truth across.

This is the guts of the White House case against the Washington press corps now being made by Presidential Press Secretary Bill Moyers, who tries honestly to reflect LBJ's "thinking" on all issues, picky or big.

In essence, Moyers' point is that the credibility concerning both the relayed and horse's-mouth information coming out of the White House should never be challenged. Nothing but the gospel truth ever flows out of the executive mansion, in Moyers' opinion. He should certainly know what the gospel truth is because he got a bachelor of divinity degree in 1959 from the Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary.

What distresses Moyers—and when he is distressed it can be taken for granted the President is too—are the "frailties of human nature" which afflict those outsiders trying to interpret Johnson's intentions, policies or statements.

Moyers expressed his views without equivocation in a national educational television interview in response to a question as to whether he found the

Press Secretary Bill Moyers recently admitted LBJ has planted questions at presidential news conferences.

President "prefers television, where he can talk himself to the public, to news conferences at which everything he says is going to be interpreted."

"The President feels," Moyers replied, "that he is better served, and I share this very strongly, if he can talk directly to the people through radio and television, than if the people have to decide upon what some other human being—subject to all the frailties of human nature—interprets as his intentions, or as his policy."

These interpretations, Moyers added, were often off base.

All right, Mr. Moyers. How many of your interpretations have been off base in the six months you have held your present job, at presidential request?

Didn't you say last November that the President was going to do some table pounding to get Pakistan's Ayub Khan back in line when the two chiefs of state met in December? And what happened? A sweetness-and-light talk in which personal friendships were cemented.

Didn't you pass the word on December 19 that the White House was not discussing seriously any increase in taxes?

And from whom came the word that the President was mighty upset when Federal Reserve Board Chairman Martin succeeded in raising interest rates? Wasn't it a little bewildering the next day, December 6, to have Johnson glad-hand Martin and tell the press: "Your job is to provoke a fight, mine is to prevent one."

For that matter, what is the state of the Martin-Johnson palship right now? Didn't the President fairly recently confide that he was still upset about Martin's action and had a few ideas about how to put the reserve board chairman in his place?

And who was hoodwinking who on January 12th when you were questioned as to whether the President did or did not like press conferences? You did, to be sure, offer the suggestion that there was a presidential preference for small chatty groups instead.

Such little informal huddles, according to Moyers, would allow the President to talk straighter and more frankly to the press than he is able to at a big formalized press conference. It would also permit more prying questions, so he says.

Moyers well knows that there have been plenty of these little intimate seances right along. He should know that they are not susceptible to the production of sharp questioning. In the first place, the President always has a lot on his mind, and it takes a long time to say it.

And in this congenial hair-down atmosphere with a gracious host, who would be such a damn, unmannerly fool as to ask: "Why did you say you wouldn't do that the other day and a day later give the impression you had changed your mind?"

Why, for that matter, did you insist on blasting a published report concerning how every incoming White House phone call was monitored to determine who was calling whom and how tabs were kept on the way White House cars were used?

Hasn't it been apparent for a long time that the President wants to know everything that is going on? Unless he knows who in the White House is talking to whom outside, it is hard to nail down the culprit in a leak that does not have presidential authorization.

Moyers' travails in his present job have clearly got him down. He wants out so he can go back to being just a special assistant to the President. He is Johnson's third press secretary. Too much was expected of him. He did have the President's ear as his predecessors, Pierre Salinger and George Reedy, never had. He was supposed to know almost instantaneously what was on the President's mind. The trouble was that when he transmitted this information in good faith, too often it turned out that the President's thinking shifted overnight.

The press job under Johnson is definitely not one for a young idealist, such as Moyers is deep down inside. Soon after he took the difficult post he had this to say in a Mutual radio interview:

"My dad wrote to me to remind me of something he used to say when I was a kid and that was to tell the truth when you can, and if you can't tell the truth, don't tell a lie."

Whatever the reasons why Moyers now wants to be released, the problem of finding a successor is no small one. Johnson has been looking around and finding general reluctance. He might as well leave the spot vacant, for he really operates as a press secretary anyway to pass out information, juiced up to put over his own point of view.

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OFF WE GO—Commenting on the new Cabinet-level Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), a recent *Life* magazine editorial made this observation: "HUD will speak for the 135 million Americans who live in urban areas. The possibilities of boondoggle in the new department stagger the imagination, considering that the Department of Agriculture can spend $6.4 billion a year with only 13 million Americans down on the farm."

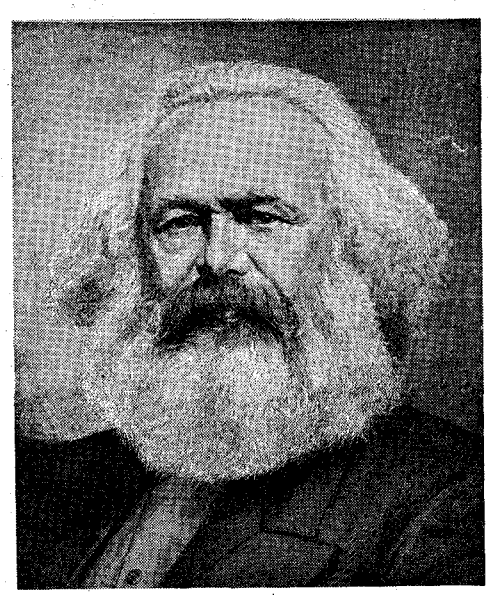
The Communists' Continuing War Against Religion

From the Arizona *Republic*

Ever since Marx described religion as "the opiate of the people," his followers have waged a savage, unremitting war against religion. It came as no surprise, therefore, to learn that the Red Chinese forced the Panchen Lama, Tibet's religious leader, to marry in defiance of laws which require that he lead a celibate life.

The official Communist attitude toward religion is best seen by reviewing Red treatment of churches and clergymen.

As early as 1918, the Communists seized all church property in Russia and began a wholesale persecution of the clergy. Russian Orthodox Church Patriarch Tikhon and hundreds of priests and bishops were accused of being enemies of the people. Church leaders and parishioners were arrested, then shot or sent to slave labor camps. Famous churches—among them, St. Issac's Cathedral in Leningrad and Moscow's Strastnoi—were converted to anti-religious museums.



There has been no let-up in the Red campaign since Karl Marx first called religion "the opiate of the people."

In all, an estimated 75 per cent of the 55,173 churches, 29,573 chapels and 1,025 monasteries and convents in Russia in 1917 were closed, destroyed, or diverted to other uses within a few years.

The pattern seldom varied. A 1954 U.S. congressional report on Poland said: "Hundreds of priests have been killed, tortured, or imprisoned; 10 of the 20 Roman Catholic bishops are deprived of their freedom; 2,000 priests are in jail; 2,000 leading Catholic laymen are in concentration camps; 400 seminarians have disappeared."

In Czechoslovakia, religious control was invested in the governmental Ministry for Church Affairs. Priests who disobeyed the ministry's orders could be jailed without trial.

In Hungary, church lands were seized by the state and many clergymen were arrested. Within one week in 1949 more than 3,000 monks and nuns were arrested, another 9,000 were expelled from monasteries and convents. Cardinal Mindszenty was arrested, tortured and forced to "confess" to "crimes against the people of Hungary."

The same anti-religious terror was reported in Albania, Bulgaria, East Germany, Rumania, Yugoslavia and China. Three years after Red Chinese troops invaded Tibet, they murdered 2,000 Buddhist priests (as well as 63,000 other Tibetans), destroyed monasteries and drove the Dalai Lama to refuge in India.

Nevertheless, the Communists have not been able to destroy religion entirely. And in some countries (Poland, for example) many people are openly devout despite repeated anti-religion campaigns.

For the most part, however, religion behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains exists at the sufferance of Communist governments which control church property and the clergy. But these varying degrees of religious toleration must not be confused with religious freedom.

For no adult who believes in God can become a member of the Communist party, no youngster who believes in God can remain a member of the Komsomol, no admittedly religious person can teach in the schools.

Still, the fact that religion exists at all behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains is itself a tribute to the durability of religion and the indomitable spirit of individual man.

□ □ □

BOOMING POVERTY – Anti-poverty officials in Chicago will spend nearly $890,000 a month just to administer the city's $2,421,076-a-month "War on Poverty," the Chicago *Tribune* reports. The administrative cost is 28 per cent of the $14.5 million that will be spent in the first six months of 1966. The anti-poverty staff in Chicago will rise from the present 1,000 to more than 3,500 and will be stationed in 148 offices across the city.

□ □ □

PROJECTION—The first session of the 89th Congress hiked spending by $13 billion. According to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, if increases continue at this rate, in only seven years the Administration will be spending more than $200 billion a year. This is twice the amount of last year's budget of $99.7 billion, a peak it has taken the federal government since the Revolutionary War to reach.

□ □ □

"THIS IS TRUE LIBERTY, when free-born men, having to advise the public, may speak free which he who can, and will, deserves high praise. Who neither can, nor will, may hold his peace. What can be juster in a state than this?"—Euripides

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SPOTLIGHT on CONGRESS

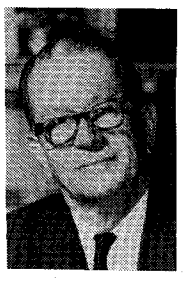
Election Worries

By REP. CHARLES GUBSER (R.-Calif.)

Indications are that President Johnson will have a difficult time urging new programs and expanding old ones. The possibility of increasing excise taxes less than a month after they were reduced is not popular. The hard core of support he had last year from the ultra-liberals elected from conservative districts in the Republican debacle of 1964 is extremely edgy about the Viet Nam war. It is pondering methods to walk the political tightrope disclaiming the President's leadership in foreign affairs and riding his coattails on domestic matters. Probably the President will experience most of his trouble in the second session of this Congress from this hard core as it pushes for higher anti-poverty appropriations, more civil rights laws and more extensive social programs.

Ungrateful Allies

By SEN. ALLEN ELLENDER (D.-La.)



In the past, we have been too easy-going in our relations with our erstwhile allies. As you may know, I have complained about this to past and present Administrations on numerous occasions, and I have recommended that a much stiffer line be taken by the negotiators in our State Department. Until now, the line has always been taken that the United States is the richest and most powerful nation on earth, and therefore we should be willing and able to carry on alone, no matter what the cost and sacrifice. The fact that the Western European nations have also become rich and powerful during the past two decades, due in large part to our own generosity toward them, seems to be almost completely forgotten. Now, however, the shoe of his commitments at home and abroad is beginning to pinch Uncle Sam's foot a little bit. We are waking up to the fact, or we should be, that our nation is simply not rich enough, or powerful enough, to act as the policeman and protector of the entire world. We need assistance from those who are directly benefiting from our protection. We have been holding an umbrella of military might over Western Europe entirely too long. If we cannot obtain help when it is needed, from those we have been sheltering in the past, I say that it is time to begin folding up the umbrella.

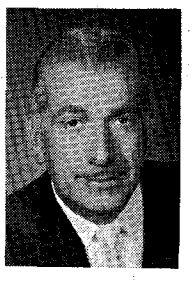
Inflation's Bite

By REP. BOB WILSON (R.-Calif.)

Because of our wild spending policies, government bonds bought in good faith by our people have been dropping in real value. A $1,000 bond issued Feb. 15, 1955, and earning three per cent interest, now is worth only $831.40, a loss of $168.40.

Job Corps Draft

By REP. PAUL FINO (R.-N. Y.)



I have been discouraged to read recently that our manpower draft reserves are being depleted while our crime rate rises and while the Job Corps coddles draft-ineligible punkswith $1.25-an-hour salaries. I have a fast and simple answer to this problem—put the punks in the army instead of the Job Corps. By putting our nation's punks and hoods in the army, we would ease the pressure on our manpower reserves and put an end to the absurd and cruel policy of paying punks more than our frontline soldiers. On top of this, we could in large measure scrap the Job Corps and save that much money during this crucial coming fiscal year. We have no business in these times wasting taxpayers' dollars—badly needed elsewhere—paying high salaries to draft-exempt punks who ought to be grabbed off the streets and put into the army. As far as I am concerned, this policy of giving our nation's punks and hoods a $1.25-an-hour meal ticket while saddling our draftees with 40-cent-an-hour jungle duty has a bad odor.

Political Poverty

By REP. JOHN ERLENBORN (R.-Ill.)

I do not for a moment believe that R. Sargent Shriver, the director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, is a cynical man and that he has no concern for poor people, but I believe there are many in the "War on Poverty" who are more interested in enriching the Democratic candidates at the ballot box than in bettering the lot of the poor.

Spending Cuts

By REP. FRANK T. BOW (R.-Ohio)

There is absolutely no justification for the Administration even suggesting that the fiscal 1967 budget submission be delayed beyond January 25. The Administration has already been granted a week's delay, which was occasioned by Congress returning on January 3 as provided by the Constitution. A long-standing statute requires submission of the budget within 15 days after Congress convenes and the Administration is well aware of its provisions. The Administration's attitude with respect to the budget is one of vacillation and clearly indicates its unwillingness to face up to the necessity for cut-backs in "Great Society" spending programs if we are to finance the war in Viet Nam without an inflationary blowout and possible tax increases, now being discussed by some in the Administration.

FDR Cut Back

By REP. JAMES F. BATTIN (R.-Mont.)

President Johnson's "Great Society" programs are far more ambitious than the New Deal reforms instigated by his teacher, Franklin D. Roosevelt. But when World War II confronted the United States, FDR said the New Deal was over until the war was won.

Viet Nam Campaign

War Conduct Must Be Reassessed

By SEN. STROM THURMOND (R.-S.C.)

At the beginning of the second session, the 89th Congress is confronted with the necessity of immediately making some hard reassessments of the problems facing the nation. To a major extent, all other problems can only be put into perspective after the prospect for the war in Southeast Asia is calculated.

The first order of business must be, therefore, a careful and realistic reassessment of the conduct and cost of the war. Each of the basic assumptions which have heretofore guided the conduct of the war need re-examination.

Despite the urgency of the need for a re-evaluation of the war, Congress has only convened, not really commenced. Military spending requests, which must be the first order of business, have not been sent to the Congress, but are being held in abeyance, awaiting the outcome of the "peace offensive." If the Communists were to give an indication of interest in "negotiations," it is apparent that the Administration would drastically scale down the military appropriation requests to avoid presenting Congress with a choice between guns and butter.

There is obviously an assumption that any response by the Communists in Hanoi to the "peace offensive" would indicate an interest by them in an early negotiated settlement of the war. This is the first assumption which needs to be re-examined.

There are other factors than a desire for a "negotiated peace" which could prompt them to give some signals indicating an interest in negotiations. A part of the "peace offensive" is the cessation of bombing of North Viet Nam. The Reds recognize the possibility that when and if the bombing is resumed, it will be at an increased level. If signs of interest, without even negotiating, much less accepting a truce, can keep the U.S. "peace offensive" alive, a Communist military build-up and resupply can be accomplished without interference by air strikes from U.S. planes.

It is also generally assumed that North Viet Nam's lack of interest in peace or negotiations is a result of Red China's influence in Hanoi. This assumption may also be erroneous. It is increasingly clear that the great preponderance of the hardware and other resources on which North Viet Nam depends to wage the war comes not from China, but by sea from the Soviet Union and her Eastern European satellites.

There is a steady stream of ships plying the 7,500-mile water route between Odessa and Haiphong, carrying everything from machine tools to railroad rails, from dump trucks to missiles, from marine motors to petroleum. The Soviets make no secret of their assistance to North Viet Nam. *Pravda*, the official Soviet Communist party paper, recently pointed out that "the USSR does its utmost for the deliveries of Soviet military material, arms, engineering facilities, and the necessary ammunition to be made accurately and according to schedule." If Russia cut off the supplies, Hanoi would be forced to negotiate or be defeated militarily.

Even the assumption that the Communist purpose in South Viet Nam is to get the U.S. military out so that Hanoi or Peking can rule the whole of Viet Nam is of questionable validity. An equally strong or stronger case can be made for an assumption that the principal Communist objective is to get the United States involved to the maximum extent in a ground war of attrition in Asia in which our superiority in technology and modern weaponry remains unused.

Erroneous assumptions, relating both to the conduct and financing of the war, and inexcusable delays in correcting such assumptions, have seriously impaired our war efforts to date. Congress has the imperative responsibility—with the help of the executive, if available, without, if necessary—to begin immediately on studies and hearings that will permit a realistic evaluation of the war and sensible planning to avoid the haphazard, makeshift, day-to-day approach which has largely prevailed so far.

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THIS IS NO TIME TO SIT ON OUR HANDS!

Human Freedom Is at Stake!

Section 14(b) Must Stay!

THE HOUR of decision is here! Do you want a labor-boss politically-dictated government? Or do you believe in the American Constitution, States' Rights and our Bill of Rights?

Most union leaders are no true friends of the workers. They merely want power, and compulsory dues from union workers with which to feather their own nests.

The arrogant political alliance of big labor czars with this Administration in their demands to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, the so-called "right-to-work" law, is repugnant to all freedom—loving citizens. The nation's press, from coast to coast, is solidly opposed to repeal.

Investors, whether they owned only a bicycle or stocks and bonds, also realized that all Americans had a real stake in keeping 14(b) on the law books. We, therefore, joined hands with the key organizations in this fight to save a basic right for all labor.

Early in 1965 we sent to all of our members and thousands of others across the nation a Petition to Congress in opposition to repeal. A huge response was received and the signed petitions were presented to the various members of Congress. We encouraged our members to flood their local newspapers with "letters to the editor" opposing repeal. The reaction to these letters by the nation's press was truly amazing. Our members and their friends also flooded their Congressmen with personal letters and were able to help switch to our side many legislators who were " on the fence." Due to vicious labor-boss inspired arm-twisting tactics in which "gag rule" was imposed in the House of Representatives and opportunities for amendments were banned, the first round was lost in the House by a narrow margin and the bill was sent to the Senate under whose regulations "gag rule" cannot be imposed. By this time, the entire nation was aroused and flocked to our side in opposition to repeal. The Administration was faced with a tough battle at long last. Attempts were made to limit debate in the Senate by imposing cloture, but a powerful block of Senators headed by Senator Everett Dirksen united in a solid front against any such limitation of debate. Our members and others had in the meantime been flooding their Senators urging them to hold fast. The president of the Investors League did the same in behalf of all of its members and received a huge number of letters of thanks from these gentlemen. The end result was that the effort to impose cloture was soundly defeated and the bill was dead for the first session of this Congress. It will be up for further debate right now and we must realign our troops for action.

"This bill (to repeal Section 14b), is not going to pass this year, or any time, if I can help it. . . . The President said he has a commitment to labor and I told him I had a commitment too—to the people. It will be a good, hard fight."
—Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen (R) Illinois

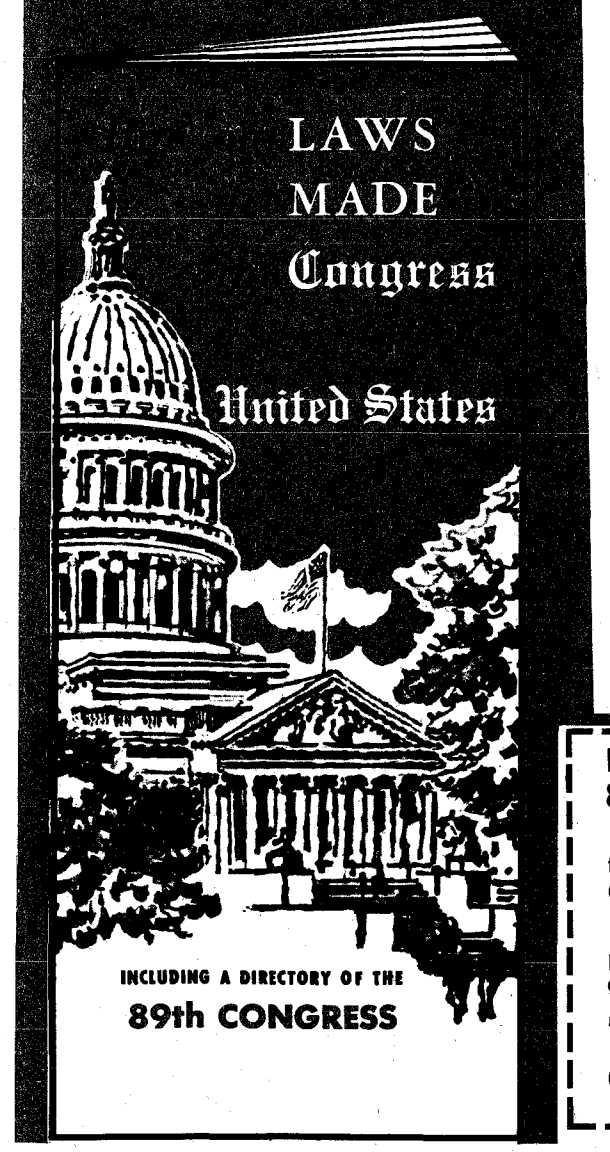
"This letter (a letter from Elmer Brown, President, International Typographical Union) stating that his mass forces would throw out of office any members of Congress who dared to oppose repeal of 14b is an insult to the intelligence and honor of the United States Congress."
—Senator Frank J. Lausche (D) Ohio

WE NEED YOUR HELP!

This is no time for apathy! Write your Senators and make your view known! The power of the pen is mighty. USE IT! This is an *election year*! Your voice will be heeded!

We are sending today the following letter to all members of the United States Senate and are urging every one of our thousands of members and all the readers of this message to send somewhat similar letters to each of their own two Senators. Address them to Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.

This 24-page illustrated pamphlet is of great value to all citizens. It explains how our laws are made in Congress and lists all members of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives together with their important Committee assignments. It also tells how to write these gentlemen effective letters.



Investors League Inc.
84 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10011
TELEPHONE 675-3633
A NATIONAL NON-PROFIT, NON-PARTISAN ORGANIZATION ESTABLISHED IN 1942

Office of the President
WILLIAM JACKMAN

Senator John G. Tower
Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Senator Tower:

As you well know, the bill, H.R. 77, to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, will be up for further consideration by the Senate in this session of Congress.

Since adjournment, it must have become apparent that the voters of this country, including workers themselves and the nation's press, are overwhelmingly opposed to repeal and demand many further amendments to Taft-Hartley, such as outlawing use of members dues for political purposes without their specific consent.

We urge you to give consideration to the welfare of all of the people--to their basic freedom--to the sovereignty of the States.

We urge you to heed the voice of all of our people when debating the issue and carefully consider every proposed amendment.

The same shopworn selfish arguments are still being used by the union leaders to urge repeal. It is amazing that so many legislators use the same hackneyed phrases.

Sincerely yours,
INVESTORS LEAGUE, INC.
William Jackman
President

WJ:np

P.S. I am sending this identical letter to each member of the United States Senate.

Investors League, Inc.
84 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10011

Please send me a copy of your pamphlet "How our Laws are made in the Congress of the United States," including a Directory of the Members of the present Congress. I enclose $1. The proceeds will be used to help keep section 14(b).

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